B Class

Karnatak

1956

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File No. SDB/1056

(28)

RHDBC — DEPARTMENT

'E' BRANCH

p 44 (L)

Subject:— Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Grant of Bibay Govt. for schemes for the — during 1956-57

B Class

Karnatak

File No. SDB 1056 — E

Stl. Sectt. Slip 24 B e.

R.H. & B.C.Deptt.

A provision of Rs. 19.44.742/- has been made in the current year's budget for the various measures for the welfare of S.Cs. Statement 'A' at p. 5 /C shows the development heads under which these provisions have been made. The schemes for which this provision has been made have been enumerated in statement 'B'. Full details of these schemes are given in statement 'C' at p. 17-110/C.

2. In addition to the schemes shown in statements 'B' and 'C' there are few measures, viz. Estt. of production Centres in Vegttanned leather, Development of Tanning andLeather working Industry, the benefit of which is predominantly derived by the S.Cs. The D.D. was requested u.o. to state whether such schemes should be added to the schemes shown in statements 'B' and 'C' and whether that Department would be separately approaching the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for central aid on such schemes. It is informall understood from the D.D. that that Deptt. has no additions to suggest in the schemes shown in statements 'B' and 'C' and that it will separately approach the Commerce and Industry Ministry for grant if ~~any~~ and on the other schemes. There is also a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 for subsidies to local bodies for housing of Harijan employees. This provision does not however appear to be a plan measure. It was made with a view to enable the local bodies which had under taken housing programme with Government subsidy to complete their programmes during the fu current year. The ....

The ....

PTO...

... The provision would fall under the category of "existing unaided schemes" and would therefore seem to be ineligible for grant in aid. It has therefore not been taken into account in the accompanying statement. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the plan for loans for housing of Harijans by local bodies. The P. & S.D. has taken up with the Govt. of India the question of converting a of this provision into subsidy. For the present it is therefore assumed that only loans will be given to the local bodies for housing of Harijan employees. The Ministry of Home Affairs does not give any assistance for loans. The loan amount has not therefore been taken into account.

Last year, a grant of Rs. 25,000 was paid at the instance of the Govt. of India to the Servants of India Depressed Classes Society. The grant in question was not sanctioned by the Govt of India. on a recurring basis. We have also received no proposal from the Society for grant in aid. In the circumstances no provision has been made in the current year's budget for any grant to this Society. The question of paying grant to the Society will be considered only if the Govt. of India sanction a grant to it on full cost basis.

A provision of Rs. 10,000 was made in the last year's budget for the Zunka Bhakar programme. It was later raised to Rs. 20,000 by reducing expenditure on grants to Cosmopolitan Hostels. Shri Gadre has submitted scheme for Rs. 35,000. The scheme is reported to have worked very well last year. The Director's remarks on Shri Gadre's proposals have been called for.-- In the.....

In the meantime a provisional provision of Rs. 20,000 equal to last year's expenditure has been made for the Zunka Bhakar scheme.

Statements B and C may therefore be treated as final. Of the provision of Rs. 19,44,742/- shown therein, Rs. 11,93,742/- would be for grant and Rs. 51,000 would be for loans.

3. The Government of India have hitherto been financing our expenditure on the welfare of S. Cs. on 100% basis. In the discussion which the Jt. Secy. had with Shri N.S.Mani, Jt. Secy., Ministry of Home Affairs on 10-2-1956 it was agreed that grant at the rates hitherto in force should continue to be paid during the Second Five Year plan. We are therefore likely to receive grant on full cost basis on the schemes for the welfare of the S. Cs. Shri Mani had however pointed out that this grant would be confined only to such schemes as are included in the 2nd Five Year Plan. This is has also been made clear in para 3 of the Govt. of India letter dt. 9-5-56. Our plan includes only such schemes as are either expansion of the existing schemes or new schemes. Continuance of the existing schemes at the level attained in 1955-56 has been treated as committed expenditure and is consequently not included in the plan. The implication of the govt. of India decision would therefore be that no grant would be receiveable in respect of the existing aided schemes which are not included in the plan. These schemes are shown in Section A of the accompanying statement 'B' The total cost of all such existing aided schemes not included in the plan would be Rs. 5,39,949. The P. & S.D. has already moved in the matter and requested the Govt. of India to continue their aid on the existing aided schemes not included in the plan It is accordingly hoped that the Govt. of India may reconsider and admit such schemes for grant in aid.

It is,.....

PTO.

.... .It is, however, possible that the Govt. of India may persist in their objection and refuse to pay grant on these schemes. A persual of these schemes will show that in most cases they have to be continued. Balwadis, Sanskar Kendras, cosmopolitan hotels., propagandists, Sanchalaks, etc. are measures which cannot be discontinued. Even if the Govt. of India may not sanction grant on these schemes we may have to continue them. For the time being all these exising aided schemes which have not been included in the plan may be continued in anticipation of the Govt. of India sanction. After the sanction is received the position may be reviewed if necessary. In case the Govt. of India refuses to pay grant on these schemes only such schemes as are of a continuing nature and must in any case be continued may be continued. The other escapable schemes may be considered for discontinuance.

4. The accompanying draft letter to the Govt. of India is for approval. As usual it may be printed.

Sd/-
dt. 24-4-56.

MSM/28/8.

6/9/56

No. SDB.1056-E.

REHABILITATION, HOUSING AND BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT:

Sachivalaya, Foreshore Road,
Bombay, 30th April 1956.

From

Shri L. G. RAJWADE, I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Rehabilitation, Housing and Backward
Classes Department.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Ministry of ~~Rehabilitation~~ Home Affairs, New Delhi.

SUBJECT.—*Welfare of the Scheduled Castes.*
Grant to Bombay Government for Schemes for the — during 1956-57.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the Government of India letter No. 19 (2)/56-Pub. III, dated the 9th March 1956, on the subject mentioned above and to forward herewith detailed information in respect of schemes which are proposed to be undertaken during the current year for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. The accompanying Statement 'A' shows abstract of the provisions made under the various Heads of Development in the Bombay Government's budget for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. The schemes in respect of which these provisions have been made are enumerated in the accompanying Statement 'B'. The accompanying Statement 'C' gives full details in respect of each scheme. No provision has been made for any grant to the Servants of the Indian Depressed Classes Society which was paid a grant of Rs. 25,000 last year at the instance of the Government of India because the Society has not yet submitted its audited statement of expenditure for the last year and it has not yet approached this Government for any grant-in-aid during the current year. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for grant of loans to local bodies for the housing of Harijan employees. The question of converting a part of this provision into subsidy has already been taken up with the Government of India. In case it is decided to give both subsidies and loans to the local bodies for this purpose, this Government will be approaching the Government of India in due course for grant on its expenditure on subsidy. Subject to the above remarks, the accompanying Statements 'A', 'B' and 'C' may be taken to represent the Bombay Government's current year's programme for the exclusive benefit of the Scheduled Castes.

2. In paragraph 3 of the Government of India letter No. 19 (2)/56-Pub. III, dated the 9th March 1956, it is stated that no scheme outside the State Plan would be considered for central assistance. In Bombay Government's Plan for the welfare of the Backward Classes only such schemes have been included as are altogether new schemes or seek to provide additional facilities under the existing schemes. Expenditure on account of existing schemes at the level of development attained in 1955-56 has been treated as committed expenditure and is not reflected in the Second Five-Year Plan. The question whether central assistance is receiveable in respect of such schemes *i.e.* existing aided schemes not included in the Plan has already been taken up with the Planning Commission, *vide* Shri Pardasani's demi-official letter No. FYP. 1156-R, dated the 15th March 1956, a copy of which was forwarded to the Home Ministry under Shri Rajwade's demi-official letter No. MBC. 2556/15409-E, dated the 24th March 1956. It is hoped that in view of the position explained therein the Government of India will agree to continue Central assistance as hithertofore on existing aided schemes which have not been included in the Plan. These schemes have been shown separately in Section A in the accompanying Statement 'B'. The total cost during the current year on account of such schemes would be Rs. 5,37,949.

3. The Government of India have hitherto been sanctioning grant on the State Government's expenditure on the removal of untouchability on full cost basis. While calculating the resources position of the State, Central assistance on the expenditure on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes including removal of untouchability has been estimated at 100 per cent. rate. I am, therefore, to request you to move the Government of India to sanction Bombay Government's expenditure on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes including expenditure on the existing aided schemes not included in the Plan, on full cost basis during the current year. The existing aided schemes which have not been included in the Plan are being continued in anticipation of the Government of India's sanction and grant-in-aid. These schemes are being aided by the Government of India for the last three years and it is assumed that the Government of India would have no objection to the implementation of these measures in the current and coming years. A perusal of these measures will also show that they cannot be held in abeyance pending receipt of the Government of India sanction. The State Government's action in continuing these schemes in anticipation of the Government of India sanction and grant-in-aid may kindly be approved. Schemes included in the Plan

as stated above are either new measures or seek to provide additional facilities under the existing measures. They may be sanctioned at a very early date to enable this Government to implement them satisfactorily and utilise the grant that may be sanctioned by the Government of India thereon.

4. Twenty-five spare copies of this letter and its accompaniments are sent herewith as desired.

Yours faithfully,

L. G. RAJWADE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Rehabilitation, Housing and
Backward Classes Department.

Copy, together with a copy of the accompaniments, forwarded to—

The Director of Education,
The Director of Backward Class Welfare,
The Director of Publicity,
The Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,
All Collectors,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Education Department,
The Political and Services Department,
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay,
The Deputy Accountant General, Baroda,
The Finance Department;
The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi,
The Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Baroda.

STATEMENT A.

Abstract showing the provisions made in the Bombay Government's budget of 1956-57 for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Expenditure in past years.			Central grant in past years.			Provision proposed for 1956-57.	Central grant for 1956-57.	Expenditure to be met from State Funds in 1956-57.	Remarks.
		1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	SECTION A.—*Existing sanctioned schemes not included in the Plan.*										
1	Removal of Untouchability—										
	(*a*) Publicity ...	69,440	1,04,048	1,19,100	79,225	1,19,600	1,39,100	1,47,600	1,47,600	*Nil.*	
	(*b*) Wells ...	1,000	20,000	20,000	1,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	*Nil.*	
	(*c*) Education ...	59,989	2,02,475	2,07,910	40,064	2,23,536	2,19,800	2,07,600	2,07,600	*Nil.*	
	(*d*) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.	3,905	61,554	1,55,524	7,800	83,718	1,55,524	1,30,524	1,30,524	*Nil.*	
	(*e*) Miscellaneous ...	380	21,724	30,285	2,833	25,500	32,225	32,225	32,225	*Nil.*	
	Total, Section A ...	1,34,714	4,09,801	5,52,819	1,30,922	4,62,354	5,66,649	5,37,949	5,37,949	*Nil.*	
	SECTION B.—*Schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan.*										
	Removal of Untouchability—										
	(*a*) Publicity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,500	94,500	*Nil.*	
	(*b*) Wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000	80,000	*Nil.*	
	(*c*) Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,300	1,47,300	*Nil.*	
	(*d*) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,600	22,600	*Nil.*	
	(*e*) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,800	21,800	*Nil.*	
2	Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,250	1,04,250	*Nil.*	
3	Housing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,36,343	1,85,343	7,51,000	
	Total, Section B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,06,793	6,55,793	7,51,000	
	Grand Total ...	1,34,714	4,09,801	5,52,819	1,30,922	4,62,354	5,66,649	19,44,742	11,93,742	7,51,000	

STATEMENT

Statement showing the provisions made in the Bombay

Serial No.	Head.	Heading of Scheme.	Expenditure in past years. 1953–54.	1954–55.	1955–56.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				SECTION A.—*Existing*	*sanctioned*
1	Removal of Untouchability— (a) Publicity.	(1) Preparation of a story film in 35 m.m. on eradication of untouchability and of copies thereof in the 3 regional languages.	24,725	24,275	25,000
		(2) Preparation of pamphlets and posters in the 3 regional languages.	8,000	7,056	10,000
		(3) Preparation of film stips in 35 m.m. on eradication of untouchability.	.....	2,000	2,000
		(4) Installation of radio sets in S. C. localities ...	.....	4,000	4,000
		(5) Prizes to Villages which show outstanding work in the removal of untouchability.	32,500	33,500	39,000
		(6) Award of prizes to best dramas in each regional language on removal of untouchability.	.....	3,067	3,600
		(7) Grants to Vol. agencies for holding social melas ...	2,500	14,245	†64,000
		(8) Organisation of instructive and entertaining programme through ballad-Singrs and Kirtankars.	1,715	15,905	
		(9) Zunka Bhakar Scheme	.....	.....	
		(10) Prizes to Villages in Sabar-kantha District	.....	.....	1,500
		Total, Publicity ...	69,440	1,04,048	1,49,100
	(b) Wells ...	(1) Repairs to wells in or near Harijan localities or wells which are predominantly used by the Harijans.	1,000	20,000	20,000
		Total, wells ...	1,000	20,000	20,000
	(c) Education ...	(1) Intensification of Social Education drive in Scheduled caste Localities.	19,978	10,137	14,000
		(2) Establishment of Sanskar Kendras for Harijans ...	6,000	31,451	‡66,410
		(3) Encouragement grants to Balwadis for Harijan children.	2,395	18,726	25,800
		(4) Encouragement grants to cosmopolitan hostels ...	.....	1,15,737	79,700
		(5) Encouragement grants to voluntary agencies for admitting S. C. pupils in ordinary hostels	11,616	11,424	Merged in Scheme No.
		(6) Grant to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha ...	10,000	10,000	5,000
		(7) Grant to Kitlol Kelwani Mandal	7,000	.....	.....
		(8) Encouragement grant to Balwadis conducted by Shrimati Tarabai Modak.	3,000	Paid from Grant under Scheme 3.	
		(9) Building grant to Sarvodaya Vasatigriha, Vairag ...	.....	5,000	.....
		(10) Grant to Dayanand College, Sholapur ...	.....	*Nil.*	2,000
		(11) Grant to Gujarat H. S. Sangha for its hostel at Visnagar in Mehsana District.	.....	.....	5,000
		(12) Grant to Maharashtra H. S. Sangh for a Girls' hostel at Dhulia.	.....	.....	10,000
		Total, Education ...	59,989	2,02,475	2,07,910

"B"

Government's budget of 1956-57 for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Central Grant in past years.			Provision proposed for 1956–57.	Central Grant for 1956–57.	Expenditure to be met from State funds in 1956–57.	Physical targets for 1956–57.	Remarks.
1953–54.	1954–55.	1955–56.					
7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
schemes not included in the Plan.							
24,725	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	*Nil.*	Please *vide* statement 'C'.	
8,000	10,000	*10,000	10,000	10,000	*Nil.*	Do. ...	*Rs. 5,800 on posters and pamphlets. +Rs. 4,200 on film projectors.
.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
40,500	42,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	*Nil.*	Do.	
3,000	12,000	.....	22,000	22,000	*Nil.*	Do. ...	†The additional expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on Zunka Bhakar Scheme was met from saving in the scheme for grant to cosmopolitan hostels.
3,000	21,000	†54,000	22,000	22,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	.....	.....	20,000	20,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	.....	1,500	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	.....	
79,225	1,19,600	1,39,100	1,47,600	1,47,600	.....	.....	
1,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	*Nil.*	Please *vide* statement 'C'.	
1,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	
.....	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	*Nil.*	Please *vide* statement 'C'.	
6,000	33,326	‡68,300	68,300	68,300	*Nil.*	Do.	‡The Government of India had agreed to the additional expenditure which was met from savings under Scheme No. 4.
3,000	27,710	18,000	25,800	25,800	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	1,20,000	§1,12,500	94,500	94,500	*Nil.*	Please *vide* Statement 'C'.	§Savings in this grant were utilised to meet excess expenditures under other heads with Government of India approval.
11,064	12,500	Merged in Scheme No. 4	Merged in Scheme No. 4	.....	.....	.....	
10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	*Nil*	Please *vide* Statement 'C'.	
7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3,000	Included in the grant for scheme No. 3.		Included in grant under Scheme No. 3.		.....	.....	
.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¶The expenditure was met from savings in Scheme 4 with the approval of Government of India.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40,064	2,23,536	2,10,800	2,07,600	2,07,600	.....	.....	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Head.	Heading of Scheme.	Expenditure in past years. 1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(*d*) Aid to Volume agencies.	(1) Appointment of propagandists	2,428	49,535	94,500
		(2) Payment of grants to volume agencies for honoraria and Travelling Allowance to their Sanchalakas.	1,477	7,977	22,704
		(3) Appointment of High Level propagandists ...	.....	360	4,320
		(4) Organisation of Shibirs for the training of the propagandists.	.....	3,682	9,000
		(5) Waiver of 20 per cent. contribution from Harijan Sevak Sanghs and reduction of contribution from remaining volume agencies from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.	.....	Expenditure included in (1) above.	
		(6) Grant to the Servants of the Indian Depressed Classes Society.	.....	.....	25,000
		Total, Grants to Volume Agencies ...	3,905	61,554	1,55,524
	(*e*) Miscellaneous ...	(1) Encouragement grant to Caste Hindu Families for bringing up S. C. children.	80	1,425	.....
		(2) Gratutious relief to Harijans for meeting their emergent needs.	300	9,999	.....
		(3) Celebration of the Harijan Day	.....	10,300	11,560
		(4) Improvement of some of the hereditory occupations followed by Backward Classes.	.....	.....	18,725
		Total, Miscellaneous ...	380	21,724	30,285
		Grand total, Section A Schemes ...	1,34,714	4,09,801	5,62,819
					SECTION
					Schemes included in the
	Removal of untouchability— (*a*) Publicity.	(1) Additional grants to Voluntary agencies for holding social melas.	.....	.....	.....
		(2) Organisation of instructive and entertaining programmes through ballad singers and Kirtankars.	.....	.....	.....
		(3) Patronage to useful books depicting evils of untouchability	.....	.....	.....
		(4) Award of prizes to Kalapathakas ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total—Publicity ...	.....	.....	.....
	(*b*) Wells ...	(1) Repairs to wells in or near Harijan localities or wells predominantly used by Harijans.	.....	.....	.....
		Total—Wells ...	.....	.....	.....
	(*c*) Education ...	(1) Encouragement grant to Balwadis for Harijan Children ...	.....	.....	.....
		(2) Increasing the number of sanskar Kendras for Harijans ...	.....	.....	.....
		(3) Increased grants to cosmopolitan Hostels ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total—Education ...	.....	.....	.....

"B"—*contd.*

Central Grant in past years.			Provision proposed for 1956–57.	Central Grant for 1956–57.	Expenditure to be met from State funds in 1956–57.	Physical targets for 1956–57.	Remarks.
1953–54.	1954–55.	1955–56.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,400	52,435	94,500	94,500	94,500	*Nil.*	Please see statement C.	
2,400	10,083	22,704	22,704	22,704	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	1,440	4,320	4,320	4,320	*Nil*	Do.	
.....	6,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	*Nil*	Do.	
.....	13,260	Expenditure included in (1) above			.....	.....	
.....	.....	25,000	*Nil.*	*Nil*	*Nil*	.....	
7,800	83,718	1,55,524	1,30,524	1,30,524	.....	.....	
833	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	*Nil*	Please *vide* statement C.	
.....	.....	18,725	18,725	18,725	*Nil.*	Do.	
2,833	25,500	32,225	32,225	32,225	.....	.....	
1,30,922	4,62,354	5,66,649	5,37,949	5,37,949	.....	.....	
3.							
Second Five-Year Plan.							
.....	.....	.....	42,000	42,000	*Nil.*	Please *vide* Section C.	For expenditure and grant in previous years, please *see* Section A.
.....	.....	.....	42,000	42,000	*Nil.*	Do. ...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	.....	.....	4,500	4,500	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	.....	.....	94,500	94,500	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	80,000	80,000	*Nil.*	Do. ...	For expenditure and grant in previous years, please *see* Section A.
.....	.....	.....	80,000	80,000	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	22,500	22,500	*Nil.*	Do. ...	For expenditure and grant in previous years, please *see* Section A.
.....	.....	.....	24,800	24,800	*Nil.*	Do. ...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	1,00,000	1,00,000	*Nil.*	Do. ...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	1,47,300	1,47,300	.....	.....	

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Head.	Heading of Scheme.	Expenditure in past years.		
			1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(d) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.	(1) Increased grants to Voluntary agencies for appointment of additional propagandists, Sanchalakas etc.	.....	.....	.....
		Total Aid to Voluntary Agencies ...	.....	.....	.....
	(e) Miscellaneous ...	(1) Training of Scheduled Castes in improved methods in their hereditary occupations.	.....	.....	.....
		(2) Encouragement grant to Caste Hindu families to bring up Scheduled Caste children.	.....	.....	.....
		Total—Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total—Removal of Untouchability ...	.....	.....	.....
2	Education ...	(1) Grant of hostel messing allowance to Scheduled Castes	.....	.....	.....
		(2) Grant of freeships to Scheduled Caste pupils in Secondary Schools.	.....	.....	.....
		Total—Education ...	.....	.....	.....
3	Housing ...	(1) Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies of Scheduled Castes.	.....	.....	.....
		Total—Housing ...	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total—Section B Scheme ...	.....	.....	.....
		Great grand Total ...	1,34,714	4,09,801	5,62,819

"B"—*contd.*

Central Grant in past years.			Provision proposed for 1956–57.	Central Grant for 1956–57.	Expenditure to be met from State funds in 1956–57.	Physical targets for 1956–57.	Remarks.
1953–54.	1954–55.	1955–56.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
.....	.....	.....	22,600	22,600	*Nil.*	Please *vide* Section 'C'	For expenditure and grant in previous years, please see section A.
.....	.....	.....	22,600	22,600	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	18,800	18,800	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
.....	.....	.....	21,800	21,800	*Nil.*	.....	
.....	.....	.....	3,66,200	3,66,200	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	44,250	44,250	*Nil.*	Please *vide* Section 'C'	
.....	.....	.....	60,000	60,000	*Nil*	Do.	
.....	.....	.....	1,04,250	1,04,250	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	9,36,343	1,85,343	7,51,000	Do.	
.....	.....	.....	9,36,343	1,85,343	7,51,000		
.....	.....	.....	14,06,793	6,55,793	7,51,000		
1,30,922	4,62,354	5,66,649	19,44,742	11,93,742	7,51,000		

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Details of Schemes shown in Statement B

SECTION A.—*Existing aided schemes not included in the Plan.*

1. REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

(*a*) PUBLICITY

(1) Preparation of a story film in 35 m.m. on removal of untouchability and of copies thereof in the three regional languages.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	25,000	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	... ,,	25,000				

Brief Explanatory note.—Visual aids are considered to be one of the most effective ways of propaganda. It is therefore proposed to utilise this medium to carry out propaganda against the evils of untouchability. A story film was prepared for each of the years 1953–54 and 1954–55. One story film was also prepared during the year 1955-56 at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000. It is proposed to prepare one more story film during 1956–57. The cost on account of the film would approximately be Rs. 25,000 as shown below :—

	Item.	Estimated expenditure.
		Rs.
1.	Initial cost of preparing a film about 1,000 ft. (35 m.m.) including the cost of the story.	20,000
2.	Charges for preparing copies thereof in regional languages—Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada.	3,000
3.	Cost of preparing Master Positive for 35 m.m.	525
4.	Cost of reduction to 16 m.m. and preparation of 12 copies	1,200
5.	Incidental expenses	275
	Total ...	25,000

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54	24,725	.....	24,725
1954–55	24,725	5,275	25,000
1955–56	25,000 (estimated)	.....	25,000 (estimated).

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis. The expenditure of Rs. 5,275 during 1954–55 was not sanctioned by Government of India hence it was met from the State Government funds during the year 1955–56.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ? No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ? The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on account of this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—The State Government best knows the local conditions and the best method of approach to the problem of eradication of untouchability. An effective film on the subject can only be produced by the State Government. It is, therefore, necessary to sanction the proposed expenditure of the State Government. This is an existing aided measure which is proposed to be continued without any change in 1956–57.

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(2) Preparation of pamphlets and posters in three regional languages.

Estimated cost during 1956–57.

Recurrent	Rs.	10,000	Non-recurrent	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	,,	10,000			

Brief Explanatory Note.—Pamphlets and posters in bold type stressing the importance and necessity of the removal of untouchability and giving quotations from great men and sacred books in support thereof are helpful in educating the public opinion against the evils of untouchability and in creating general awakening among the Scheduled Castes. During the years 1953–54 and 1954–55 posters and pamphlets were prepared and distributed in the rural areas. Posters and pamphlets were also being prepared durng the year 1955–56. It is proposed to prepare pamphlets during 1956–57 on the subject, to translate them in three regional languages and to distribute them among the Scheduled Castes and Caste Hindus free of charge. Similarly it is proposed to prepare big posters on the removal of untouchability in regional languages and to display them at important public places like village chavdis, public offices, public places, temples, post offices, railway stations, etc. The scheme contains the following two items—

(*i*) Preparation of pamphlets in three regional languages, and

(*ii*) Preparation of posters in three regional languages.

The cost on this during 1956–57 is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The scheme is applicable to the whole of the Bombay State.

The pamphlets and posters will be prepared by the staff of the Director of Publicity, Bombay, and the scheme will be implemented by the Director of Publicity. The pamphlets and posters will be distributed and displayed through Government officers and voluntary agencies. No special staff is proposed to be engaged for the scheme. The measure is expected to help to educate public opinion.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54	8,000	....	8,000
1954–55	7,056	....	10,000
1955–56	10,000 (estimated)	....	10,000 (estimated).

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant? No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue? The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—The untouchability is observed mainly in rural areas. The pamphlets and posters can easily be taken to interior villages. Also it is an admitted fact that the pamphlets and posters are effective measures for propaganda. This is a sanctioned measure. It is proposed to continue it without any change in 1956–57.

(3) Preparation of film strips in 35 m.m. on eradication of untouchability (5 film strips and taking out copies of each).

Estimated cost during 1956–57.

Recurrent	Rs.	2,000	Non-recurrent	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	,,	2,000			

Brief Explanatory note.—Visual aids are considered to be one of the most effective ways of carrying on propaganda. It is, therefore, proposed to utilise this medium for carrying on propaganda for the eradication of untouchability by exhibiting the film strips to the High School and College students. Six film strips were prepared in 1954–55. Five film strips are being prepared during 1955–56. It is proposed to prepare five more film strips and take out copies of each during the year 1956–57. The cost on account of the film would be Rs. 2,000 as shown below :—

	Rs.
(1) Initial cost of preparing a 35 m.m. master negative for 5 strips, each strip consisting of 25 picture frames and 3 credit titles. Photograph stills to be taken at 4 locations (maximum) in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Poona.	1,750
(2) Five copies each of 5 strips at Rs. 10 per copy	250
Total	2,000

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Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54	.....	.....	.....
1954–55	2,000	.....	2,000
1955–56	2,000 (estimated)	.....	2,000 (estimated)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—*Vide* statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue.—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing aided measure which is proposed to be continued without change during 1956–57.

(4) Installation of radio sets in Scheduled Castes localities.

Estimated expenditure in 1956–57.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	4,000	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	... ,,	4,000				

Brief Explanatory Note.—In order to enable the State Government to carry on intensive propaganda in favour of measures undertaken by Government for the eradication of untouchability it is necessary to instal Radio sets in Harijan localities. The Government of India have allowed the State Government to purchase 11 sets each in 1954–55 and 1955–56. It is proposed to purchase 11 more sets for being installed in Harijan localities during 1956–57.

The expenditure on the scheme would consist of the cost of the radio sets with the allied equipment and the installation expenditure. Most of the Harijan localities in the State are not likely to have electricity facility. The Radio sets worked on battery will have therefore to be purchased. The cost of a radio set with the allied equipment would be about Rs. 350 per installation. On this basis 11 installations could be provided at a cost of about Rs. 3,850. Allowance will have to be made for incidental expenditure. The total cost of the scheme would, therefore, be Rs. 4,000 during the year 1956–57. The maintenance of the radio sets will be looked after by the institutions to whom the radio sets are provided or by the Rural Broadcasting Section of the Directorate of Publicity. There will, therefore, be no extra cost to Government on this account.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54	.....	.....	.....
1954–55	4,000	.....	4,000
1955–56	4,000 (estimated).	.....	4,000 (estimated).

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central grant.—*Vide* statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—The use of a radio set as an effective medium of propaganda is an admitted fact. This is a sanctioned scheme. It is proposed to continue it during 1956–57without any change.

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(5) Award of prizes to villages which show outstanding work in the removal of untouchability.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	39,000	Non-recurrent	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	... ,,	39,000			

Brief explanatory Note.—With a view to create a competitive spirit among the villages in the work of removal of untouchability, and to create in them a real interest in that work it is proposed to award prizes to villages which show outstanding work in this field. Under this scheme, two prizes the first prize of Rs. 1,000 and the second prize of Rs. 500 will be given to two villages in each district except the districts of Greater Bombay and Dangs, which show outstanding work in the eradication of untouchability.

The selection of the villages for the award of the prizes will be done by the Collector of the concerned district in consultation with the Backward Class Sub-Committee of which the local Backward Class Welfare Officer is the Secretary. The Collector may also take the help of social-workers of recognised Voluntary Agencies working for the eradication of untouchability.

Since the assessment of work done by the villages in the field of eradication of untouchability and award of prize will be made by the Collectors of the districts concerned on the recommendation of the Backward Class Welfare Officer and the District Development Boards, no special staff is proposed to be engaged for the implementation of the scheme.

The Collectors of the districts who will be the executive authority under the scheme will follow the following instructions regarding selection of villages, how the amount of the prizes should be utilised, to whom the prize money should be paid and when, and arrangements to be made for the safe custody of the prize money until it is required for expenditure—

(*a*) *Selection of villages.*—Only those villages will be considered for the award of prizes where the population exceeds 500 and where at least 10 families of Scheduled Castes reside. Towns which are the Headquarters of the district or where a Borough Municipality or Municipal Corporation have been established will not be considered for the award of the prizes, the underlying intention being that the prizes should be awarded in rural areas where untouchability is observed to a great extent. The following points will be taken into consideration in judging the comparative merits of the work done in different villages for the eradication of untouchability :—

(1) Whether the Harijans are allowed free access to all public and private temples and wells in the village ;

(2) whether all the villagers have co-operated in keeping the Harijan localities clean ;

(3) whether the people in the village are keen in the removal of untouchability ;

(4) whether the mutual relations between the Harijans and non-Harijans in the village are cordial ;

(5) whether there is an appreciable number of persons who are prepared to rear up Harijan children in their own homes and whether Caste Hindus invite the Harijans to their homes for meals and social functions ;

(6) The occasions on which the Harijans and Non-Harijans have freely mixed and inter-dined in different functions including social melas, if held in the village.

A village which has already been awarded the first prize in a previous year may be considered again for another award of the first or second prize if it has shown greater advance in the removal of untouchability subsequent to the first award.

(*b*) *How the amount of the prizes should be utilised.*—The Collector of the district concerned will decide in consultation with the Backward Class Sub-Committee of the District Development Board, the Mamlatdar and the local villagers especially the Harijans of the village the object or item of public utility on which the prize amount will be expended. The object of public utility will be such as is likely to redound to the benefit of the Harijans. Some of the suitable objects of public utility on which the prize money can be expended are :—

(*i*) Digging of a drinking water well for the common use of villagers, if the drinking water facilities in the village are inadequate. The well should as far as possible be close to the Harijan locality. In this case the amount of the prize will be treated as a part of the popular contribution payable by the villagers for such work.

(*ii*) Construction of an Approach Road to the village.

(*iii*) Construction of a school building in the village. The prize money will be treated as a part of the popular contribution payable by the villagers towards the school building.

(*iv*) Improvement of sanitation of the village i.e., construction of public latrines, gutters, etc.

(*v*) Construction of a common tank for storing water for the use of the village cattle.

(*vi*) Construction of a common ghat on the river or nalla, if the village is situated on the bank of a river or nalla, and

(*vii*) Arranging common dinners, tea parties, entertainment programme like Kirtans or Bhajans and lectures of reputed persons on untouchability during the celebration of the Harijan Day.

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The Collector will not confine himself necessarily to accepting any of the items suggested above. He may also select any other work or scheme which in his opinion would be most advantageous to the villagers, particularly to Harijans.

(*c*) *To whom the prize money should be paid and when.*—The prize money will be drawn from the treasury and paid to the authority entrusted with the spending of it only after public utility work or scheme is finally decided upon and approved by the Collector and after the Collector is satisfied that there is every reasonable prospect of its early execution. The amount will be paid to any of the following authorities according to the nature of work :—

(*i*) The District Local Board if the prize money is to be utilised for any of the objects mentioned at Serial Nos. (*i*) and (*ii*) in (*b*) above or any other such object falling within the scope of the District Local Board.

(*ii*) The District Building Committee, if the amount is to be utilised for the object mentioned at Serial No. (*iii*) in (*b*) above.

(*iii*) The Village Panchayat, if the amount is to be spent on any one of the objects mentioned at Serial No. (*iv*) to (*vi*) in (*b*) above or any other object falling within the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat.

(*iv*) The Mamlatdar, if the amount is to be spent for the purpose mentioned at Serial No. (*vii*) in (*b*) above.

(*v*) Any other social organisation commanding the confidence of the whole village, if the amount is to be spent on an object which does not fall within the scope of any of the authorities mentioned above.

(*d*) *Arrangements to be made for the safe custody of the prize money until it is required for expenditure.*—The prize money paid to the District Board, the District Building Committee or the Village Panchayat will be deposited in the safe custody until it is actually required for the execution of the work in accordance with the provisions of the law regulating the safe custody of the fund of the local body concerned. The amount, if paid to the Mamlatdar or any other Social Organisation will be lodged in a safe institution such as a Scheduled or Co-operative Bank, Postal Savings Bank etc. until it is actually required for immediate expenditure. Withdrawal of the amount from the bank etc. will be so arranged that it is utilised as the work progresses and that it is not unnecessarily retained in private hands.

The scheme was in operation during 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1956-57 at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,000 at the rate of Rs. 1,500 for each district for 26 districts of the State. In 1953-54, 21 villages were given the first prize and 20 villages were given the 2nd prize. In 1954-55, 23 villages were given the first prize and 21 villages were given the 2nd prize. The first and second prizes were decided between two villages in two districts during 1954-55.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the sub-joined statement—

Year.		Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	...	32,500	.....	40,500
1954-55	...	33,500	.....	42,000
1955-56	...	39,000 (estimated)	.....	39,000 (estimated)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—*Vide* statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grant. No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State Revenue.—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing aided scheme which is proposed to be continued without any change during 1956-57.

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(6) Award of prizes to best dramas in each regional language on removal of untouchability.

Estimated Expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	... Rs.	3,600	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	... ,,	3,600			

Brief explanatory note.—There is very little literature depicting the evils of untouchability. Dramas which propagate ideas in the society effectively are very few on this subject. If dramas on the removal of social evils are encouraged, they will help the eradication of untouchability to some extent. It is, therefore, proposed to give prizes to the best dramas in the three regional languages which will depict the evil effects of the observance of untouchability and suggest suitable remedies for its complete removal. The prize will be of the value of Rs. 1,000 and will be awarded to the best drama in each of the three regional languages namely Marathi, Kannada and Gujarati. The scheme is applicable to the entire Bombay State. No special staff is proposed to be appointed. The selection of the drama for the award of a prize will be made by the Director of Backward Class Welfare, Bombay State, Poona, in consultation with an Ad Hoc Committee which will be constituted by Government for the purpose for each of the regional languages. The scheme was in operation during 1954-55 and 1955-56. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the year 1956-57. The total cost of the three prizes works out at Rs. 3,000. In addition, the expenditure on T. A. etc. of the members of the Ad Hoc Committee is estimated at Rs. 600. Thus the total amount required on account of the scheme during the year 1956-57 is Rs. 3,600.

In 1954-55, the first prize of Rs. 1,000 was divided between two authors equally in all the regional languages and thus six dramas were awarded prizes under the scheme.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the sub-joined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.	Expenditure from Government of India Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54 ...	.....	.....	.....
1954-55 ...	3,067	.....	3,600
1955-56 ...	3,600 (estimated)	.....	3,600 (estimated)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grant.—No.

Why is it not possible to met the expenditure solely from the State Revenue.—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued during 1956-57 without any modifications.

(7) Grants to voluntary agencies for holding social melas.

Estimated Expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	... Rs.	22,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	... ,,	22,000			

Brief explanatory note.—Social Melas of Caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes, if organised, will create healthy atmosphere and will help the caste Hindus to shed their prejudices against the Harijans by providing an opportunity to come together at such social functions. These Melas will set an example to orthodox Hindus and will thus help the removal of social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes to a great extent. Voluntary Agencies are, therefore, encouraged to organise combined Social Melas particularly in rural areas for this purpose. The Social Melas are organised through Voluntary Agencies as far as possible. The programme includes public entertainment like singing and other recreational activities, light refreshments like Zunka Bhakar for Harijans and non-Harijans together, singing of Powadas, enactment of dramas depicting eradication of untouchability, public lectures of eminent social or religious workers or leaders through which the importance of eradication of untouchability is impressed both upon the Harijans and the non-Harijans and discussions to discuss as to how to bring about uplift of the Harijans in the village and neighbouring villages and how a more free and untampered mixing of the Harijans and non-Harijans can be encouraged in the village as well as in the neighbouring villages. If reliable Voluntary Agencies do not come forth to undertake

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the work the Social Melas are to be organised through the District Publicity Sub-Committees of the District Development Boards. No special staff is required for the implementation of the scheme. The Voluntary Agencies are paid grant-in-aid for organisation of such melas on full cost basis subject to the total estimated cost of the scheme. The grant-in-aid for each Mela will be limited to Rs. 200. The scheme was in operation during the years 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56. The scheme will be extended to Greater Bombay also, as was done in 1955-56, as untouchability exists in suburban of Greater Bombay. Twenty-two Social Melas were held in 1953-54 and 101 melas in 1954-55.

Expenditure during the previous years. —The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Government is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54 ...	2,500	.....	3,000
1954-55 ...	14,245	.....	12,000
1955-56 ...	22,000 (estimated)	.....	22,000 (estimated).

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—Social Melas serve two-fold objectives. In the first place they entertain the public and secondly they educate the public opinion against the evils of untouchability. This is an existing aided scheme which is proposed to be continued during 1956-57. The Melas will not necessarily be organised in every district, but at important places where they will be of use. Thus in some districts 2 or 3 Melas may be held while in others no mela may be organised.

(8) Organisation of instructive and entertaining programmes through ballad singers and Kirtankars.

Estimated Expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent ..	Rs.	22,000	Non-recurrent	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	,,	22,000			

Brief Explanatory Note.—Propaganda among the rural masses can be effectively carried through entertainment programmes like ballad singing and Kirtans or Bjajans. The villagers being religious-minded attend Kirtans or Bhajans in large numbers whenever persons of repute visit village. If Kirtankars and ballad singers are encouraged to carry on propaganda against the evils of untouchability in rural areas on grant-in-aid basis it will help the removal of untouchability to a great extent. The scheme was in operation during 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56. 33 and 517 entertainment programmes were organised during 1953-54 and 1954-55. The scheme is applicable to all the districts of the Bombay State except the district of Dangs. Under this scheme, the party of ballad singers or Kirtankars is paid actual expenses of their travelling and some suitable remuneration according to the standing and experience of the party. It is proposed to continue the drive and provide Rs. 22,000 for 27 districts during the year 1956-57.

The scheme will be administered and supervised by the Director of Backward Class Welfare, B. S. Poona, with the assistance of the officers of the Backward Class Department. No special staff is proposed to be appointed for implementing the scheme.

Expenditure during the previous years.— The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	1,715	....	3,000
1954-55	15,905	....	21,000
1955-56	22,000 (estimated)	....	22,000 (estimated)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

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Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—It is an existing aided scheme which is proposed to be continued in 1956–57 at a total expenditure of Rs. 22,000 for 27 districts of the State. The scheme has proved to be very useful. Hence the proposed continuance.

(9) Zunka Bhakar Prachar.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	Rs. 20,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	Rs. 20,000		

Brief explanatory note.—This measure was undertaken in 1956–57. Shri A. H. Gadre, a reputed social worker carried on Zunka Bhakar Prachar in 3 talukas—Man, Phaltan and Khandala—of the North Satara District from November 1955 to March 1956. He and his party moved from village to village preaching the ideals of equality and fraternity. He has been stressing a five-fold doctrine of Saha-saba, Saha-bhojnan, Saha-pujan, Saha-wasan and Saha-bandhan. Propaganda is carried on by various means, viz. visits to Harijan colonies, cleaning campaigns, rallies of children, Haldi-Kunkum for ladies, common Satya-Narayan pujas, common Vaidic havans, as also bhajans, Kirtans, mimicry and dramatic performances. The success achieved by this party is reported to be spectacular. It is therefore proposed to finance a similar propaganda tour of Shri Gadre and his party during the current year.

Shri Gadre proposes to undertake an intensive tour for four months in two talukas of another district and has submitted the following estimates of his expenditure.

		Rs.
1.	Expenditure on tour for 4 months at Rs. 4,000 per month	16,000
2.	Non-recurring expenditure for securing station wagon, loud-speakers equipment, dramatic equipment, utensils etc.	12,000
3.	Cinematic machinery	5,000
	Total ..	33,000

He has agreed to bear Rs. 6,000 from his own funds, the net cost being Rs. 27,000. Shri Gadre's proposals are under consideration. For the present, it is proposed to repeat the last year's expenditure of Rs. 20,000. In case the Government of Bombay feels that a higher grant should be paid to him, the expenditure would be met from the savings under other items without entailing any extra cost to the Government of India.

Area of application.—The scheme will be tried in selected 3-4 talukas of a district in Maharashtra region.

Staff required.—The scheme will be implemented by Shri A. H. Gadre and his party and will be supervised by the officers of the Backward Class Department. No special staff is proposed to be appointed.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by Central and State Government is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54	....	....	....
1954–55	....	....	....
1955–56	20,000	....	20,000

Percentage of expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—*Vide* statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grant?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is a pilot scheme which was tried as experimental measure during 1955–56. The scheme is proposed to be continued in 1956–57. It has proved very useful. Hence the proposed continuance.

STATEMENT "C".

(B) WELLS

(1) Repairs to wells in or near Harijan localities or wells which are predominantly used by the Harijans.

Estimated Expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	20,000	Non-recurring	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	...	,,	20,000			

Brief Explanatory Note.—Drinking water facilities in Scheduled Caste localities, especially in rural areas, are extremely unsatisfactory. It is not considered desirable to dig separate wells for Harijans as such a step is likely to perpetuate untouchability which is to be abolished as speedily as possible. To improve the water supply facilities in Harijan localities as well as to induce the Caste Hindus to avail themselves of water facilities in and near about Harijan localities and thus to give impetus to the eradication of untouchability it is proposed to repair the existing common wells in or near Harijan localities. The Local Bodies to which public wells belong find it difficult to spare funds from their meagre sources for the repairs of such wells as and when due with the result that the water supply gradually diminishes from year to year. It is proposed to pay special grants to the District Local Boards to carry out repairs to public wells in or near Harijan localities. The repairs will be carried out by the District Local Boards departmentally and grants-on full cost basis will be paid to them. The grant will be limited to the actual Expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well. Expenditure in excess of Rs. 500 will have to be met by the villagers from their own contribution. The Director of Backward Class Welfare, B. S., Poona, will communicate to the District Local Boards concerned the wells near Harijan localities or which are predominantly used by the Harijans in each district which need immediate repairs. The scheme will apply to the whole of Bombay State except Greater Bombay and Dangs Districts. The scheme will be executed by the staff of the District Local Boards departmentally under the general control and supervision of the Collectors of the districts concerned. No special staff is proposed to be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. During the year 1954-55, repairs to 43 wells were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

The existing level of expenditure at Rs. 20,000 per annum has been treated as committed Expenditure and is not included in the Plan. It is therefore shown under Section A. The additional Expenditure of Rs. 80,000 which is proposed to be incurred on the scheme is shown as Plan expenditure under section B.

Within the provision of Rs. 20,000 which has been provided under Section A, it is proposed to carry out repairs to about 40 wells during 1956-57.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	1,000	.....	1,000
1954-55	20,000	.....	10,000
1955-56	20,000 (estimated)	.....	20,000 (estimated)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—*Vide* statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?——The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—The measure will greatly help the eradication of untouchability, since the Caste Hindus in areas where water facilities are scarce will be induced to seek resort to the wells near Harijan localities which are predominantly used by the Harijans. This is a sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued during 1956-57.

(C) EDUCATION.

(1) Intensification of Social Education Drive in Harijan localities.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	14,000	Non-recurring	... Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	...	,,	14,000			

Brief explanatory note.—Illiteracy is rampant among the Harijan adults. It will not be possible to eradicate untouchability which has been in vogue since time immemorial by mere propaganda however, intensive or extensive it may be. To achieve the object in view it is necessary to make Harijans literate so that they will be concious of their rights and will exercise them boldly in defiance of the opposition likely to be met by them from the caste Hindus.

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Social workers may not undertake the work of starting social education classes in Scheduled Caste localities unless special incentives are provided to them. It is, therefore, proposed to give grants-in-aid to social workers at the increased rates of Rs. 6 and Rs. 7-8-0 instead of at the ordinary rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 for adults passing the 1st and the 2nd tests respectively. The scheme will apply to the whole State except the Dangs District. The classes will be organised by social workers and supervised by the officers of the Education Department. No special staff is, therefore, proposed to be engaged for the implementation of the scheme. During 1954-55 and 1955-56, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 14,000 for 500 classes. The scheme is calculated to prove very useful in the cause of eradication of untouchability.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined Statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	19,978	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
1954-55	10,137	*Nil.*	14,000
1955-56	14,000 (Estimated)	*Nil.*	14,000 (Estimated)

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenues ?—The reasons have been fully described in the covering letter. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—Nil.

(2) Establishment of Sanskar Kendras for Harijans.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 68,300	Non recurrent	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	,, 68,300			

Brief explanatory note.—Sanskar Kendras create a healthy environment which provides opportunities to the children of Scheduled Caste communities to mix freely with each other and to develop a sense of responsibility and co-operation with each other. In order to provide opportunities to Scheduled Caste children to educate themselves in such healthy atmosphere, 25 Sanskar Kendras were started in 1954–55. Ten additional Sanskar Kendras were started during 1955–56 with the sanction of the Government of India. Expenditure on the continuance of these 35 Kendras has been treated as committed expenditure and is not included in the Plan. The expenditure has accordingly been shown in Section A and will be roughly Rs. 68,300.

2. These Kendras have been opened through Voluntary Agencies as far as possible and are expected to provide the following among others :—

(1) Furtherance of general knowledge in the community ;
(2) Development of local leadership ;
(3) Organisation of co-operative life ; and
(4) Organisation of projects for improvement of health, hygiene and sanitation.

The working of the Kendra is supervised by the Director of Education and the staff under him. No special staff is necessary for the purpose. Each Kendra is expected to cost Rs. 2,770 as shown below :—

	Rs.
(*A*) *Recurring items* :—	
(1) Honorarium to the Warden (Social Worker) at Rs. 25 p. m.	300
(2) Recreation programme at Rs. 10 per mensem	120
(3) Teaching of craft to women such as sewing, knitting, etc. at Rs. 25 per mensem...	300
(4) Supply of medicines for normal ailments such as scabbies etc., at Rs. 10 per mensem.	120
(5) Lighting charges at Rs. 12–8–0 per mensem	150
(6) Refilling of batteries of radio sets and purchase of gramophone needles at Rs. 10 per mensem.	120
(7) Contingencies	630
	1,740

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	Rs.
(B) *Non-recurring*—	
(1) Equipment for Bhajans (Pakwajas, Talas, Ektaries, etc.)...	50
(2) Volley-bals, with net and spare bladder carrom-boards, etc.	120
(3) Legims	30
(4) Sewing machine	300
(5) First aid apparatus	50
(6) Drinking pots with a tap and two spare buckets	25
(7) Two Petromaxes	100
(8) Two black-boards (wooden)	30
(9) One box to store the equipment	25
(10) Radio set	300
	1,030

N. B.—As regards honorarium to the wardens, voluntary agencies may raise it from Rs. 25 to 50 p. m. provided they can adjust the expenditure within the minimum grant permissible under the scheme. The voluntary agencies may also reappropriate funds from one head to another provided that these are of a very minor nature.

Expenditure.—The expenditure and Central grant during the past years were as under :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Central grant.
	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	6,000	6,000
1954-55	31,451	33,326
1955-56	66,410	68,300
	(Estimated).	(Estimated).

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of expenditure proposed to be met from Central grant.—*Vide* Statements above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ? No.

Why is it not possible for Bombay Government to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenues ?

The reasons have been fully explained in the covering letter.

Any other reasons justifying the expendiure—Nil.

(3) *Encouragement grant to Balwadis for Harijan Children.*

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurring	Rs.	25,800	Non-recurring		*Nil.*
Total	,,	25,800			

Brief Explanatory Note.—In order to teach Scheduled Caste children of tender age, the habits of cleanliness and ultimately to achieve their assimilation with the other Caste Hindu Children, eleven Balwadis were started in selected Harijan localities during 1954-55 and the same were continued during 1955-56. It is proposed to maintain these Balwadis during 1956-57 also. The Balwadis maintained by Smt. Tarabai Modak is being paid a grant of Rs. 3,000. Expenditure on the maintenance and grant to these Balwadis is treated as committed expenditure and is not accordingly shown in the Plan. It is, therefore, included in Section A. The Balwadis are inspected and supervised by the officers of the Backward Class Department. No special staff is necessary. Both the Harijans and non-Harijan pupils are admitted to the Balwadis. The Balwadis are both educational institutions of the type of pre-primary schools as well as special institutions where stress is laid more on habits of cleanliness. The number of children to be admitted to each Balwadi will be about 40. The Balwadi maintained by Shrimati Tarabai Modak will be held eligible for grant under the scheme.

The cost on account of grant-in-aid for each Balwadi is estimated at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,400 as detailed below :—

Recurring—	Rs.
1 Matron (Montessory trained preferable). Salary Rs. 100 per month × 12	1,200
1 Part-time Dai-*cum*-Maid servant on Rs. 25 per month. Rs. 25 × 12	300
House rent at Rs. 25 per month. Rs. 25 × 12...	300
Supply of milk at Rs. 50 per month Rs. 50 × 12	600
Total, recurring ...	2,400

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Accordingly, the cost on maintenance of 11 Balwadis during 1956-57 is estimated at Rs. 22,000.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year	Expenditure	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	2,395	.....	3,000
1954-55	18,726	.....	27,710
1955-56	25,800 (Estimated)	.....	18,000* (Estimated.)

*The Government of India had sanctioned additional grant of Rs. 7,800 which was met from savings under other items.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued at the existing level of development in 1956-57.

(4) Encouragement grants to cosmopolitan hostels.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57

Recurring	Rs.	94,500	*Non-recurring*	...	...	*Nil.*
Total	,,	94,500				

Brief Explanatory note.—In order to secure the assimilation of the rising generation of the Scheduled Castes with the rest of the population as early as possible, it is considered necessary to provide them with as many facilities as possible to live together with the Caste Hindu children when they are being educated. Untouchability can be effectively eradicated if the Harijan and non-Harijan children are provided facilities to stay together during the period they are being educated. Such facilities can best be provided in mixed hostel where the Harijans and non-Harijan pupils can stay together, dine together and freely mix among each other. It is, therefore, necessary to encourage the managements of the non-Backward Class hostels to admit Scheduled Caste pupils. The Government of Bombay has been recognising cosmopolitan hostels for the purpose of grant-in-aid. It is necessary to encourage them further by payment of additional grant-in-aid. It is proposed to pay to these hostels grants as follows :—

(*a*) Grants to non-Backward Class Hostels for admitting Scheduled Caste pupils :—

	Rate of Grants.
(*i*) Scheduled Caste inmates attending primary school ...	5 p.m. per pupil.
(*ii*) Scheduled Caste inmates attending Secondary schools .	10 p.m. per pupil.
(*iii*) Scheduled Caste post-matriculation course ...	Rs. 15 p.m. per pupil.

This grant is payable in addition to the grant, if any, admissible under the Bombay Government's Scheme for grant to cosmopolitan hostels. To be eligible for this special grant, such hostels must have a least 20 inmates and the minimum number of Scheduled Caste inmates should be 5. Hard cases will be decided by the Director of Backward Class Welfare on merits.

(*b*) Grants to Backward Class hostels for admitting non-Backward Class Pupils.—Backward Class hostels having substantial number of Scheduled Caste inmates will be given grants at the rate of Rs. 10 p.m. per pupil on account of non-Backward Class inmates admitted to such hostels subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) Selection of non-Backward Class inmates should be purely on the basis of merit (thereby the Backward Class inmates—particularly the Scheduled Caste inmates will get an opportunity to mix freely with and profit by contact with bright non-Backward pupils). Other things being equal, preference should be given to pupils in indigent circumstances.

(*ii*) the total number of such non-Backward Class pupils on whose account grant at the aforesaid rates is admissible should not exceed 20 per cent. of the total number of Backward Class pupils in the hostels.

(*c*) the balance, if any, of the central grant after paying grant under sub-paras. (*a*) and (*b*) above should be utilised in paying encouragement grant to Voluntary Agencies particularly the non-Backward Class hostels for admitting Scheduled Caste pupils.

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(*d*) In case the expenditure involved in payment of grant under sub-paras. (*a*) and (*b*) above exceed the current year's Central grant, the Director of Backward Class Welfare will be authorised to suitably reduce the aforesaid rate of grant with a view to accommodate the expenditure within the Central grant. The Director of Backward Class Welfare may also be authorised to increase the rate of encouragement grant from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 p.m. per head for non-Backward Class students in Backward Class hostels predominantly catering for Scheduled Castes only, in special circumstances only.

The Scheme will apply throughout the State of Bombay. The Scheme will be supervised by the Director of Backward Class Welfare with the help of his subordinate officers and assistants. No special staff is necessary for the purpose. The expenditure of Rs. 94,500 on this scheme is treated as committed expenditure and is not included in the Plan. It is, therefore, included in Section A.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Government is shown in the subjoined statement :-

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	.....	.....	.....
1954–55	1,15,737	.....	1,20,000
1955–56	79,700 (estimated)	.....	1,12,500* (estimated)

* A portion of this grant was utilized to meet excess expenditure on other schemes.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ? No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ? The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the ameliorati on of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is a sanctioned scheme. It is proposed to be continued during 1956–57.

(6) Grant to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57.

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	5,000	Non-recurring	...	...	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	...	,,	5,000					

Brief explanatory Note.—The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha is a pioneer institution working in the field of education in Satara district. It is maintaining a number of educational institutions viz. Primary and High Schools, Colleges, Social Education Classes and Hostels where pupils belonging to all communities are allowed to mix freely with each other. In consideration of its good work, the Government of India sanctioned for the year 1953–54 and 1954–55 encouragement grants of Rs. 10,000 per year and Rs. 5,000 for the year 1955–56 to this institution. It is proposed to pay a similar grant i.e. Rs. 5,000 to this institution during the current year 1956–57. This expenditure is treated as committed expenditure and is not therefore included in the plan. It is accordingly shown in Section A.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past year and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54	10,000	.....	10,000
1954–55	10,000	.....	10,000
1955–56	5,000 (estimated).	.....	5,000 (estimated).

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ? No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ? The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—Nil.

STATEMENT "C"

(D) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.

(1) Appointment of propagandists.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	94,500	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	... ,,	94,500				

Brief Explanatory Note.—Intensive propaganda through official and non-official agencies in rural areas is considered to be absolutely necessary to bring home to the rural population the evils of untouchability effectively and to help them to shed their age-long prejudices and traditions. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage Voluntary Agencies to appoint special propagandists for this purpose by payment of grant-in-aid. The recognised Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes will be encouraged to appoint special propagandists for this purpose, each propagandist being paid Rs. 80 as pay inclusive of Dearness Allowance and Rs. 45 as Travelling Allowance. The entire expenditure of the Harijan Sevak Sanghs will be admitted for grant and the other recognised Voluntary Agencies will be required to contribute 10 per cent. of the expenditure on this account from their own resources. The scheme is applicable to the entire Bombay State except Dangs District. The Voluntary Agencies will be asked to exercise utmost care in the selection of the propagandists. Each propagandist will be required to have passed at least the P. S. C. Examination and have experience in social work for about three years. As far as possible, both Harijans and Caste Hindus will be appointed as propagandists. Women workers if found suitable will be given preference and will be appointed as far as possible. The propagandists will be asked to concentrate mainly on doing persuasive work for the removal of untouchability both among the Harijans as well as Caste Hindus. The Voluntary Agencies will be asked to give to each propagandist talking points on each subject he is expected to speak. The propagandists will be asked to work in co-operation with the propagandists and other Voluntary Agencies working in the same district. The work of the propagandists will be closely scrutinised by the local Backward Class Welfare Officer who will report on the tangible results achieved as a result of their propaganda quarterly to the Director of Backward Class Welfare and Government.

63 propagandists were appointed up to 1955–56. It is proposed to continue these propagandists during 1956–57. The cost will be as shown below.

Cost of 63 propagandists appointed in 1955–56 (63×12×125)=Rs. 94,500.

The expenditure of Rs. 94,500 on account of the existing 63 propagandists has been treated as committed expenditure and is not, therefore, included in the Plan. It is accordingly shown under section A.

Of these propagandists, about 32 have been allotted to the Harijan Sevak Sanghs and the rest to other Voluntary Agencies. Full cost of the propagandists of the Harijan Sevak Sanghs is borne by the Government of India while the cost of propagandists of the other agencies is borne at 90 per cent. rate.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54	2,428	.....	5,400
1954–55	49,535	.....	52,435
1955–56	94,500 (estimated).	.....	94,500 (estimated).

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central Grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grants ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Class including Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued on the present basis in 1956–57.

(2) Payment of grants to Voluntary Agencies for Honoraria and Travelling Allowance to their Sanchalaks.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurring	...	Rs.	22,704	Non-recurring	...	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	,,	22,704				

Brief Explanatory Note.—The Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes have been allowed to appoint 9 Sanchalaks to supervise and guide the work of propagandist appointed by them for propaganda. The Voluntary Agencies are paid grants-in-aid on account of honoraria and travelling expenses of their Sanchalaks.

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The rates of honoraria and Travelling Allowance to these Sanchalaks are limited to Rs. 150 p.m. and Rs. 70 p.m. respectively. The scheme applies throughout the Bombay State. The scheme is supervised by the officers of the Backward Class Department. No special staff is therefore necessary. The minimum qualification for the appointment as Sanchalak is passing of Secondary School Certificate Examination and experience in social work for about three to five years. The Sanchalaks must be full-time workers. They are required to supply to the Director of Backward Class Welfare every month the information regarding the work done by them as well as expenditure incurred by them on the journeys undertaken for their work.

The expenditure on the Sanchalaks of the Harijan Sevak Sanghas is borne at 100 per cent. while on those of other Voluntary Agencies is borne at 90 per cent rate. The expenditure for 1956–57 is estimated as shown below :—

Cost of 9 Sanchalaks appointed in 1955–56. (9×12×220)=Rs. 23,760.

Of these 9 Sanchalaks, about 5 will be allotted to the Harijan Sevak Sanghs and the rest to other Voluntary Agencies. The net cost on account of these Sanchalaks will be Rs. 22,704, for the year 1956–57.

The expenditure on account of honoraria and Travelling Allowance to these Sanchalaks is expected to be Rs. 22,704 during 1955-56. This has been treated as committed expenditure and is not included in the plan. It is therefore shown in Section A.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54 ...	1,477	.....	2,400
1954–55 ...	7,977	.....	10,083
1955–56 ...	22,704	.....	22,704

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State Revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued in 1956–57 on the existing basis.

(3) Appointment of high level propagandists.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurring	...	... Rs.	4,320	Non-recurring	...	... Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	...	... ,,	4,320				

Brief explanatory note.—There area few selfless social workers like Shri Gadge Maharaj, Shri Swami Ramanand Bharati etc. who have devoted their lives for the welfare of humanity as a whole. They are also carrying on the uplift work among the Scheduled Castes. They may not work on behalf of any agency but pursue their mission for the welfare of the down-trodden people, especially the Harijans, individually. It was proposed to persuade such high level social workers to carry on propaganda for the eradication of untouchability. Accordingly, two such high level propagandists were appointed during 1954-55 and 1955-56. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1956-57. The propagandists will be allowed to incur travelling expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 200 per mensem of which 100 per cent. will be paid to them by Government. The cost on account of the scheme during the year 1956-57 is estimated at Rs. 4,320. In case, more eminent persons come forth to work as high level propagandists they will be permitted to do so and the extra cost if any will be accommodated from savings under other items.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54, ...	.....	.....	.....
1954-55	360	.....	1,440
1955-56	4,320 (Estimated)	.....	4,320 (Estimated)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—*Vide* statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—Nil.

(4) Organisation of shibirs for the training of the propagandists.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurring	...	...	Rs.	9,000	Non-recurring	...	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	,,	9,000				

Brief explanatory note.—Under the scheme for appointment of propagandists the Voluntary Agencies were allowed to appoint 63 propagandists during the year 1955-56 for carrying on propaganda against untouchabiltity. In order to enable the propagandists appointed by Voluntary Agencies to carry on their work effectively and efficiently, it is proposed to organise during 1956-57, short term training classes for giving them a thorough grounding in their work. During 1954-55, three such Shibirs were held at Ahmedabad, Satara and Dharwar. During 1955-56, one Central Shibir was held at Nasik for 11 days. It is proposed to hold three Shibirs at three places (to be decided later) in the three regions of the Bombay State, viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak during 1956-57 or at a central place if considered necessary. The training classes are proposed to be organised through Voluntary Agencies on the lines indicated below :—

(*a*) *Admissions.*—Admission to the classes will be restricted to all persons appointed by Voluntary Agencies as propagandists whether for removal of untouchability or for the welfare of Backward Classses in general.

(*b*) *Duration.*—The duration of the classes will be 10 to 20 days.

(*c*) *Subjects to be taught in the classes.*—In addition to giving the propagandists a full idea of the field work expected of them, they will be given instructions of the following general subjects in particular :—

(*i*) History of untouchability, reasons for its continued existence and ways and means to eradicate it completely ;

(*ii*) Necessity of removing untouchability and treating Harijans on equal footing for the common well being of the society and the general prosperity of the Nation ;

(*iii*) Steps taken by the Central and State Governments for the removal of untouchability; This may include—

(*a*) The provisions made in the Constitution for the abolition of untouchability and special protections provided for them under the Constitution.

(*b*) The rights conferred on Harijans and obligations imposed on Caste Hindus under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(*c*) The executive measures adopted by Government for the removal of untouchability such as encouragement to Voluntary Agencies for their general welfare work, untouchability schemes, special reservations made in favour of Harijans for their representation in service and on bodies like Legislature Local Bodies, Advisory Committees and other measures adopted by Government for the social, educational and economic uplift of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes.

(*d*) General idea of the Backward Class ameliorative programme of Government ; and

(*iv*) *Duties of the propagandists.*—Instructions on this subject will include guidance to propagandists as to how they should approach the public, how they should keep their conduct and moral above suspicion, how they should seek co-operation of Government and the general public, how they should arrange their touring and co-ordinate their work with that of their colleagues so as to avoid conflict, etc.

(*d*) *Management of Training Classes.*—The training classes will be organised through Voluntary Agencies which will be given the full cost of the classes by way of grant in aid. If no reliable Voluntary Agencies come forth to undertake the work, the classes will be managed departmentally by the Director of Backward Class Welfare. Government officers will give all possible assistance and co-operation to the Voluntary Agencies to manage the classes successfully.

Government of Bombay feels that not only these special propagandists but also other propagandists employed by the Voluntary Agencies for the general uplift of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes should be given an intensive course in the removal of untouchability. It is the duty of these other propagandists to carry on intensive propaganda acquainting the Backward Classes and the general populace of the various ameliorative measures undertaken by Government for the welfare of the Backward Classes. Removal of Untouchability is one of the important items in the Backward Class amelioration programme of the Bombay Government. It would greatly improve the efficiency of these other propagandists if they are given an intensive

course in the removal of untouchability. In view of this, the proposed three Shibirs will be thrown open to all propagandists whether employed exclusively for the eradication of untouchability or not. The details of the expenditure for each Shibir will be somewhat as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Incidental expenditure, contingencies including expenditure on the opening and closing ceremonies.	250
(2) Travelling expenses of trainees from their headquarter places to the Shibir and back and for visiting nearabout places and local institutions.	1,500
(3) Boarding and lodging charges of the trainees for 10 days (at Rs. 1-8-0 per trainee per day for 60 trainees.)	900
(4) Travelling Allowance to the non-official invitees for lectures including their boarding and lodging charges.	350
Total ..	3,000

Thus the expenditure on account of the three Shibirs during 1956-57 will be Rs. 9,000.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the sub-joined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	....	....	....
1954-55	3,682	....	6,500
1955-56	9,000 (Estimated)	....	9,000 (Estimated)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grant ?—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments inregard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes, it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing aided sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued during 1956-57 without any modifications.

(*e*) MISCELLANEOUS.

(3) Celebration of the Harijan Day.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurring	...	...	Rs. 13,500	Non-recurring	...	....	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	Rs. 13,500				

Brief explanatory note.—Harijan Day is being observed in the Bombay State annually for the last seven years. The objects of the Harijan day are :—

(*i*) To bring home to the general public the evils of untouchability and to impress on them the necessity of its early eradication in the interest of National prosperity ;

(*ii*) To explain to the Harijans the rights conferred on them under the various enactments of the State with special reference to the provisions of the ' Untouchability (Offences) Act ', and to encourage them to assert thier rights without fear. The opportunity is also utilised to explain to the members participating in the celebration various ameliorative measures undertaken by Government for the welfare of the Backward Classes with special reference to Scheduled Castes, and

(*iii*) To arrange suitable programmes which provide opportunities to both the sections of the public to come together and mix freely with a view to setting up an example to the orthodox Hindus.

STATEMENT "C".

In order to give further impetus to the movement for the eradication of untouchability, it is proposed to observe the *Eight Harijan Day* during 1956-57. The programme for the day will be as under :—

Morning.—

(*a*) Prabhat pheries to move through important streets of the city, town or village, to end with flag salutation ceremony ;

(*b*) Safai, tree planting, road making etc. in the Harijan quarters of the city, town or village ;

(*c*) Drawing water in common public taps, tanks, ponds, wells or other sources of water supply, especially in quarters predominantly inhabited by the Harijans in the city, town or village

Evening.—

(*d*) Holding public meetings to explain the significance of the Day and the provisions of the various Acts passed by Government for the uplift of Harijans—Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 and in places where the Devadasis system is prevalent, the Bombay Devadasis Protection Act, 1934 ;

(*e*) Common tea programme wherever possible, the expenditure being met from private contributions ;

Night.—

(*f*) Common Bhajan programmes in important local temples.

... .

The above programme except items (*c*) and (*d*) may be modified to suit local conditions. The programmes will be finalised in consultation with the Harijan leaders or organisations working for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and will be modified to suit local conditions. The day will be celebrated with full co-operation of the public and Government officials. Special efforts will be made on the Day to secure the throwing open of public sources of water supply for the use of Harijans on as large a scale as possible.

The Backward Class Board has resolved that instead of observing only one day as Harijan Day, the programme should be extended over a period of one week so that more extensive and intensive work can be carried out. This question is under consideration. In case, the Bombay Government decides to observe the Harijan Week the increased expenditure will be financed from savings under other schemes without entailing any extra cost to Government of India.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 27,000 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(1) Common tea programme preferably in Scheduled Castes localities (Rs. 10 per programme for 5 programmes in each taluka).	50
(2) Expenses of the Bhajan Parties (at Rs. 5 per programme for 2 programmes in each taluka).	10
(3) Tea programme in hotels to be organised by Harijans as well as non-Harijans (Rs. 5 per programme for 2 programmes in each taluka).	10
(4) Entertainment programmes (Rs. 20 per taluka)	20
Total for each taluka	90

Total for 300 talukas in 27 districts Rs. 27,000, 50 percent. of the expenditure is expected to be met from local collections. The scheme is thus estimated to cost to Government Rs. 13,500. Rs. 500 will be placed at the disposal of each Collector in the 27 districts excluding Greater Bombay subject to the condition that in each district expenditure upto at least Rs. 1,000 is incurred.

Expenditure during the previous years.—The expenditure during the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953—54	.....	.....	.....
1954—55	10,300	.....	13,500
1955—56	11,560 (Estimated.)	.....	13,500 (Estimated.)

The above figures are subject to verification in audit.

Percentage of the expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above, the entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grant ?—No.

Why is not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue ?—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued in 1956-57.

STATEMENT "C".

(4) Improvement of some of the hereditary occupations followed by the Scheduled Castes.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	... Rs.	14,220	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs. 4,505
Total	... Rs.	18,725			

Brief explanatory note.—Besides the prevailing caste system, one of the reasons for the continued existence of untouchability is the obnoxious nature of some of the occupations followed by the Scheduled Castes. Scavenging and flaying of dead animals may be quoted as instance of such occupations. If improvements are made in the present methods and if the Caste Hindus are persuaded to take up these professions, the prejudices against these professions and against the persons following them may disappear. This will greatly help the movement for the eradication of untouchability.

With this end in view, the Ratnagiri district Khadi Sangh has submitted following schemes :—

Name of scheme.			Estimated cost.
			Rs.
(1) The flaying scheme	...	...	3,000
(2) The scavenging scheme	.....	...	15,570
	Total	...	18,570

Details of the scheme are given below :—

The flaying scheme.—At present dead animals in the Ratnagiri district are not being flayed by Harijans partly as a protest and partly because of the fact that the business is looked upon as derogatory by Cast Hindus. The dead animals are therefore wasted though they are really very good source of national income. It is accordingly proposed to depute 15 trained workers for this work during the flaying season (June and July). Each trained worker will take up 2 trainees in his company and will go round the villages (10 to 12) during the two months flaying each and every dead cattle he comes across. Thus there will be 15 parties, each party will consist of a trained flayer and two local trainees.

The trained workers will receive Rs. 40 p.m. and the trainees Rs. 25 each p.m. only.

The cost of the scheme will be—

			Rs.
I.	*Recurring.*		
	(*a*) Pay of 15 trained workers for 2 months (15×2×Rs. 40)	...	1,200
	(*b*) Pay of 30 trainees for 2 months (30×2×Rs. 25)	...	1,500
	Total, recurring	...	2,700
II.	*Non-recurring.*—		
	Lump sum grant to the Ratnagiri District Khadi Sangh for organisation	...	300
	Grant Total	...	3,000

The scavenging scheme (or non-traditional scavengers scheme)—The object of this scheme is to create latrine habits among the villagers, to popularise the Gopuri latrines system, to prepare rich manure out of the human excreta and generally to encourage the Caste Hindus to do the scavenging work themselves. The scheme will be operated in eight villages with double as many non-traditional scavengers. Their pays will vary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 70 p.m. with a average of Rs. 60 p.m. roughly. Subsidies on latrines and urinals will be paid to fresh customers only. The cost will be—

			Rs.
I.	*Recurring*—		
	Pay of 16 workers at an average of Rs. 60 p.m. (16×12×60)	...	11,520
II.	*Non-recurring.*—		
	(*a*) Subsidy.		
	(*i*) 4 villages × 25 latrines × Rs. 20	...	2,000
	(*ii*) 4 villages × 5 urinals × Rs. 25	...	500
	(*b*) Uniform to workers (16 × Rs. 50)	...	800
	(*c*) Lump grant to Ratnagiri District Khadi Sangh	...	750
	Total, non-recurring	...	4,050
	Grand total of recurring and non-recurring	...	15,570

STATEMENT " C "—contd.

The campaign will be organised under the auspices of the Ratnagiri District Khadi Sangh and the entire expenditure as detailed above will be paid to it by way of grant-in-aid.

Shri Appasaheb Patwardhan of the Ratnagiri District Khadi Sangh will be allowed to make such modifications in the above estimates as he considers necessary subject to the condition that the overall expenditure does not exceed Rs. 18,725.

The expenditure of Rs. 18,725 incurred in 1955–56 is treated as committed expenditure and is not therefore included in the Plan. It is accordingly shown under Section A.

Expenditure during the previous years—The expenditure duing the past years and the share met by the Central and State Governments is shown in the sub-joined statement—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure from State Funds.	Expenditure from Government of India grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953–54 ...	.....	.....	.....
1954–55 ...	.....	.....	.....
1955–56 ...	18,725 (estimated).	.....	18,725 (estimated.)

Percentage of expenditure on the scheme proposed to be met from the Central Grant.—Vide statement above. The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central Grant on full cost basis.

Is any part of the expenditure being met from any other Central Grant.—No.

Why is it not possible to meet the expenditure solely from the State revenue.—The Government of Bombay is already incurring huge expenditure on the amelioration of the Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. In view of its already heavy commitments in regard to the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes it will not be possible for this Government to bear any portion of the expenditure on this scheme.

Any other reason justifying the expenditure.—This is an existing sanctioned scheme which is proposed to be continued in 1956–57 with some modification on the experience gained during the last year 1955–56.

(*a*) PUBLICITY.

(1) Additional grants to Voluntary Agencies for holding social Melas.

Estimated cost during 1956–57.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs.	42,000	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs.	*Nil.*
Total ..	.. ,,	42,000			

Brief explanatory note.—The Social Melas of Cast Hindus and Scheduled Castes which are being organised for the last 3 years have proved very useful in providing opportunities to the Savarna Hindus and Harijans to come together, mix freely with each other and shed their age-old prejudices against each other. Government therefore proposes to organise these Melas on a more extensive scale during the next five years. A Mela is now financed to the extent of maximum of Rs. 200. It is proposed to organise at least 210 additional Melas every year at a cost of Rs. 42,000. These Melas will be organised by the Voluntary Agencies particularly in the rural areas. The programme will include public entertainments like singing and other recreational activities, light refreshment like Zunka Bhakar to Harijans and non-Harijans, singing of Powadas, enactment of dramas depicting the evils of untouchability, public lectures of emminent social or religious workers or leaders and discussions about the uplift of Harijans in the village and the neighbouring villages and how a more free and unhampered mixing of the Harijans and the non-Harijans can be encouraged. The Melas will not necessarily be organised in every district. They will be organised only at important places and particularly at religious fairs where they will be of use. Provision for 110 melas which were to be organised during 1955–56 has been treated as committed expenditure and shown in Section A. The 210 Melas which are proposed to be organised under this scheme will be in addition to the usual 110 Melas. As the activity is proposed to be undertaken on an expanded scale, the additional expenditure is treated as Plan expenditure and is shown in Section B.

Location.—The Melas will be organised throughout the State at important places—particularly at religous fairs—where they are expected to be of use.

Financial and physical targets.—

	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Melas	210	210	210	210	210

Total expenditure 2,10,000

Total No. of Melas 1050

STATEMENT " C "—contd.

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Government.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central Grant for the reasons explained in the covering letter.

Any other remarks justifying the expenditure.—The scheme has proved very successful in the past and needs to be undertaken on an expanded scale.

(2) Organisation of instructive and entertainment programmes through Ballad singers and Kirtankars.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 42,000	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	,, 42,000				

Brief explanatory note.—Propaganda among the rural masses can be effectively carried out through entertainment programmes like Ballad singing, Kirtans and Bhajans. This scheme is being implemented for the last three years. 33 Programmes were organised at a cost of Rs. 1,715 in 1953–54 and 500 programmes at a cost of Rs. 15,905 in 1954-55. The scheme has proved very successful and is therefore proposed to be undertaken on an expanded scale in 1956–57. It is proposed to spend an additional amount of Rs. 42,000 per annum for organising 500 such programmes every year during the next five years.

The expenditure of Rs. 22,000 incurred in 1955–56 has been treated as committed expenditure and is included in Section A. The amount of Rs. 42,000 provided under the scheme is meant for 500 additional programmes to be undertaken in addition to the usual programmes that will be organised with the amount of Rs. 22,000 provided in Section A. As this is an expansion of an existing activity, the additional expenditure of Rs. 42,000 has been treated as Planned expenditure and is included in Section B.

Location.—The programmes will be arranged all over the State at important places—particularly at religious fairs—where they will be of use.

Physical and financial targets.—

			1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Total.
Expenditure	...	...	Rs. 42,000	Rs. 42,000	Rs. 42,000	Rs. 42,000	Rs. 42,000	Rs. 2,10,000
Programmes	...	...	500	500	500	500	500	2,500

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central Revenues.—The entire expenditure is debitable to Central Grant for reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other remarks justifying the expenditure.—The scheme has proved successful in the past and needs to be undertaken on an expanded scale in the Plan period.

(3) Patronage to useful books depicting the evils of untouchability.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 6,000	Non-Recurrent	...	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	Rs. 6,000				

Brief Explanatory Note.—There is scanty literature on the subject of removal of untouchability. In order to educate the minds of the people and to bring home to them the evils of untouchability, it is necessary to have sufficient literature on the subject. The award of prizes to the best dramas on the subject in three regional languages has no doubt created a desire among the authors to wield their pens in this noble cause. But many of the authors find it difficult to publish their books due to financial difficulties and due to the fact that such books, however good do not necessarily have a good sale. In order therefore to create a good and sufficient literature including drama, fiction, philosophical treatises, etc. on the subject, it is necessary to give some sort of assistance by way of purchase of copies of such books. The books so purchased can be given to libraries, schools, etc.

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 34,000 for the purpose during the 2nd Five Year Plan. The books to be patronised under the scheme will be selected by three Ad-Hoc Selection Committees which will be constituted by Government for the 3 regional languages of the State. During the first year an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 is proposed to be incurred.

Location.—Books from reputed authors domiciled in Bombay State.

Physical and financial targets.—The phazing of the expenditure during the Plan period will be as under :—

Year.			1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	...	...	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	34,000

Percentage of the expenditure to be met from Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central Grant for reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other remarks.—This is a new scheme which is proposed to be undertaken during 1956-57. The scheme is expected to be very useful in publicising literature on removal of untouchability.

STATEMENT " C"—contd.

(4) Award of prizes to Kalapathaks.

Estimated Expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 4,500	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	,, 4,500				

Brief Explanatory Note.—Propaganda against untouchability is already being carried out through entertainment programmes. In order to encourage the Kalapathaks to produce really good pieces on the subject and to attract the good Kalapathaks to participate in the drive against untouchability it is felt desirable to organise a competition of such Kalapathaks and to award prizes on the results of the competition. It is therefore proposed to institute two prizes—Ist prize of Rs. 1,000 and the IInd prize of Rs. 500 for each linguistic region every year. The scheme is included in the Second Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 22,500. An amount of Rs. 4,500 is proposed for the year 1956–57. The entire amount will be recurring cost.

Every year three first prizes of Rs. 1,000 each and three second prizes of Rs. 500 each in the three regional languages of the State would be awarded at a cost of Rs. 4,500. The selection will be made by three *ad-hoc* committees to be constituted by Government for the three regional languages of the State.

Location.—Kalapathaks all over the Bombay State.

Physical and Financial targets.—They will be as as under—

			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
Expenditure	...	...	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 22,500
Prizes	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	30

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for reasons explained in the covering letter.

Any other remarks.—This is a new scheme which is proposed to be undertaken for the first time during 1956–57. It is expected to be very useful.

(*b*) WELLS

(1) Repairs to wells in or near Harijan localities or wells predominantly used by Harijans.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 80,000	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	... ,, 80,000				

Brief Explanatory Note.—Drinking water facilities in Harijan localities in the Rural areas are extremely unsatisfactory. In fact lack of adequate facilities for drinking water is one of the main problems confronting the Harijans. To improve water supply facilities in Harijan localities as well as to induce caste Hindus to avail themselves of water facilities in or near Harijan localities and thus to give impetus to the eradication of untouchability, the Bombay Government has been implementing the scheme for carrying out repairs to common wells is such localities. The scheme is being implemented for the last three years and had produced encouraging results. 43 wells were repaired in 1954–55, 40 more wells are expected to be repaired in 1955–56. The District Local Boards are given grant equal to the actual expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well. The number of wells to be repaired is very large. It is therefore necessary to undertake this scheme on an expanded scale. The expenditure of Rs. 20,000 incurred last year is treated as committed expenditure and is included in Section A. With this provision of Rs. 20,000 repairs to about 40 wells can be carried out. As the number of wells to be repaired is very large, it is proposed to carry out repairs to about 160 wells every year at a cost of Rs. 80,000 per annum. The additional expenditure has been treated as Plan expenditure and is shown in Section B.

Location.—Wells in or near Harijan localities or wells from which Harijans predominantly draw water all over the State.

Physical and financial targets.—

			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
Expenditure	...	...	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 82,000	Rs. 4,02, 000
No. of wells	...	...	160	160	160	160	164	804

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for the reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other remarks justifying the expenditure.—The scheme has proved very successful in the past and needs be undertaken on an expanded scale during the Plan period.

STATEMENT "C"—contd.

(c) EDUCATION.

(1) Encouragement grants to Balwadis for Harijan Children.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	... Rs.	18,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	4,500
Total	... ,,	22,500			

Brief explanatory not.—With a view to teach Backward Class children of tender age, habits of cleanliness and ultimately assimilation with other Caste Hindu Children the scheme of giving encouragement grants to Balwadis was introduced in 1953-54. During 1954-55, 11 new Balwadis were opened and were given a grant of Rs. 18,726. These Balwadis were continued in 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 25,800. Expenditure on the grant to existing 11 Balwadis has been treated as committed expenditure and is included in the Section A.

The Balwadis already opened under the existing scheme have proved very successful. There is a demand for starting more Balwadis during the Plan period. It is therefore proposed to allow the voluntary agencies to start 49 additional Balwadis during the Plan period and give them grant on the basis explained below. Of these, 9 are proposed to be opened during the year 1956-57. The provision required for the purpose is Rs. 22,500 as detailed below :—

Recurring—	Rs.
1 Matron per Balwadi—Salary Rs. 100 p.m. 9×100×12	10,800
1 Part time Dai-*cum*-maid servant per Balwadi Rs. 25 p.m. 9×25×12 ...	2,700
House rent at Rs. 25 p.m. per Balwadi 9×25×12	2,700
Supply of milk at Rs. 50 p.m. per Balwadi 9×50×12	5,400
	21,600
Non-recurring—	
Equipment for Balwadi 500×9	4,500

The recurring cost for each Balwadi is to be paid for 10 months only. Therefore the amount to be provided for is

		Rs.
$\frac{21,600\times10}{12}$	=	18,000
Non-recurrent	...	4,500
Total	...	22,500

for 1956-57

As this is an activity proposed to be undertaken on an expanded scale, the additional expenditure has been treated as Plan expenditure and is included in Section B.

Location.—Harijan localities all over the State.

Physical and financial targets.—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
Expenditure	Rs. 22,500	Rs. 55,500	Rs. 1,10,500	Rs. 98,000	Rs. 98,000	Rs. 3,84,500
No. of Balwadis	9	15	25	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	49

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central Revenues.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for the reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other remarks justifying the expenditure.—The Balwadis started under the scheme have proved successful in the past. It is therefore necessary to undertake the scheme on an expanded scale during the Plan period.

(2) Increasing the number of Sanskar Kendras for Harijans.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	Rs.	14,500	Non-recurrent	Rs.	10,300
			Total	,, ...	24,800

Brief explanatory note.—The Sanskar Kendras create a healthy environment which provides opportunities to the children of the Scheduled Castes communities to mix freely with each other and develop a sense of responsibility and co-operation. In order to provide opportunities for the S. C. children to educate themselves in such healthy atmosphere the scheme of starting Sanskar Kendras was introduced in 1954-55. 25 such kendras were started in that year at the cost of Rs. 31,451. 10 more kendras were opened in 1955-56 at a total cost of Rs. 66,410. The expenditure of Rs. 68,300 on the maintenance of the 35 Sanskar Kendras functioning in 1955-56 has been treated as committed expenditure and is shown in Statement A.

STATEMENT "C"—contd.

The scheme has proved to be very useful because of its educative value. In view of encouraging results it is proposed to start 43 additional Kendras during the Second Five-Year Plan Period, so that there will be all-told 78 Sanskar Kendras at the end of the Plan period. Of these 43 additional Kendras it is proposed to start 10 during the first year of the Plan, i.e. 1956–57. The total provision required for 1956–57 is Rs. 24,800 as detailed below :—

Item.	Expenditure.
Recurring—	Rs.
(1) Honorarium to the Wardens (social worker) at Rs. 25 p. m.	3,000
(2) Recreational programme at Rs. 20 p. m.	2,400
(3) Teaching of crafts to women at Rs. 25 p. m.	3,000
(4) Supply of medicines at Rs. 25 p. m.	3,000
(5) Lighting carges at Rs. 25 p. m.	3,000
(6) Refilling of battery of radio, purchase of gramophone needles, at Rs. 25 per month:	3,000
Total ..	17,400
Non-recurring—	
(1) Equipment for Bhajan at Rs. 100 per Kendra	1,000
(2) Equipment for games at Rs. 200 per Kendra	2,000
(3) Lezims at Rs. 30 per Kendra	300
(4) Sewing machines at Rs. 300 per Kendra	3,000
(5) First-Aid apparatus at Rs. 100 per Kendra	1,000
(6) Drinking pots, at Rs. 75 per Kendra	750
(7) Two pertomax at Rs. 150 per Kendra	1,500
(8) Two black boards at Rs. 50 per Kendra	500
(9) One box at Rs. 25 per Kendra	250
Total ..	10,300

As the recurring grant is to be paid only 10 months the provision required during 1955–56 would be as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Recurring : Rs. 17,400×10/12	14,500
(2) Non-recurring	10,300
Total ..	24,800

These 10 Sanskar Kendras will be in addition to the 35 Kendras functioning in 1955–56. The additional expenditure has therefore, been treated as Plan expenditure and is shown in Section B.

Location.—All over the State.

Physical and Financial targets.—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
Expenditure	Rs. 24,800	Rs. 42,200	Rs. 59,600	Rs. 77,000	Rs. 84,400	Rs. 2,88,000
No. of Sanskar Kendras ...	10	10	10	10	3	43

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Centreal revenue.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the central grant for reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other reason justifying expenditure.—The Sanskar Kendras started in the past have proved very successful. It is, therefore, necessary to open additional Sanskar Kendras during the Plan period.

(3) Increased grant to cosmopolitan hostels.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	Rs.	1,00,000	Non-recurrent	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	,,	1,00,000			

Brief explanatory note.—In order to secure the assimilation of the Harijans with the rest of the population as early as possible it is considered necessary to provide them with as many facilities as possible to live with the Cast Hindus when they are being educated. Untouchability can be effectively eradicated if the Harijan and non-Harijan children are provided facilities to study together during the period they are being educated. Such facilities can best be provided in hostels where Harijan and Non-Harijan students can study together, dine together and freely mix among each other. The Bombay Government has, therefore, been encouraging cosmopolitan hostels by paying such hostels special grants-in-aid. Under this scheme non-Backward Class hostels for admitting Harijan children get a special grant-in-aid. Similarly backward-class hostels having a substantial number of Harijan inmates are given special grant-in-aid if they admit non-backward children. The scheme is being implemented since 1954-55. During

STATEMENT C—contd.

1954-55 grants were paid to 14 non-backward class hostels for admitting 239 S. C. inmates and to 44 backward class hostels for admitting 362 non-backward inmates. 9 institutions as recommended by the Commissioner were also paid special grants. The expenditure during 1954-55 and 1955-56 is estimated at Rs. 1,55,737 and Rs. 79,700. The expenditure has not been substantial because the scheme was not sufficiently published in the past. Now that the management of the backward and non-backward class hostels know details of the scheme they are expected to adm it non-backward and Harijan pupils respectively in their hostels in increasing numbers. The provision of Rs. 94,500 which represents approximately the expenditure in 1955-56 would, therefore, be inadequate, and needs to be increased substantially. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 6,75,000 during the Second Five-Year Plan for the additional inmates to be admitted to such mixed hostels. Of this amount it is proposed to spend Rs. 1 lac during the first year i.e. 1956-57. Grant will be paid according to the formulae recently laid down by Government which has been reproduced in scheme No. 4 in Section A.

The provision of Rs. 94,500 which represents expenditure in 1955-56 has been treated as committed expenditure and is included in Section A. The additional expenditure of Rs. 1 lac required for additional inmates to be admitted to the mixed hostels has been included in the Plan and shown in Section B.

Location.—Backward Class and non-Backward Class Hostels throughout the State.

Physical and Financial targets.—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
Expenditure	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,25,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 6,75,000
Inmates to be admitted ...	700	850	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,650

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for reasons given in the covering letters.

Any other reasons justifying the expenditure.—This is a very useful scheme which needs to be undertaken on an expanded scale during the Plan period.

(*d*) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.

(1) Increased grants to Voluntary agencies for appointment of additional propogandists, sanchalakas, etc.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	Rs.	22,600	Non-recurrent	Rs.	*Nil.*
Total	,,	22,600			

Brief Explanatory Note.—Intensive propaganda through official and non-official agencies in rural areas is considered to be absolutely necessary to bring home to the rural population the evils of untouchability effectively and to help them to shed their age-long prejudices. It was, therefore, decided to encourage Voluntary Agencies to appoint special propagandists for this purpose by payment of grant-in-aid, the pay of each propagandist being fixed at Rs. 80 per month plus Rs. 45 per month as Travelling Allowance. It was decided that entire expenditure of the Harijan Sevak Sanghs would be admitted for grant and that the recognised Voluntary Agencies would be required to contribute 10 per cent. of the expenditure on this account from their own resources. Under this scheme, so far 63 propagandists have been appointed in the whole of the State except Dangs District. The scheme is, however, very important. Although immediate tangible results are not available, the cumulative effect of intensive propaganda will no doubt be felt in course of time. It is therefore proposed to increase the number of propagandists as well as the number of Sanchalaks and Secretaries during the Second Five Year Plan. It is proposed to appoint 45 additional propagandists and 6 additional Sanchalaks during the course of the plan period. Of these, 5 propagandits and 3 Sanchalaks will be appointed during the first year of the Plan i.e. during 1956-57. It is also proposed to pay grants to Voluntary Agencies for travelling expenses of their Secretaries or Vice-Presidents or Presidents at 100 per cent. in case of Harijan Sevak Sanghs and 90 per cent. in case of other Voluntary Agencies. As the number of propagandists is proposed to be increased, it will be necessary to give some grants to the Voluntary Agencies for supervision over the work of their propagandists. The provision required for this purpose during 1956-57 will be Rs. 22,600. The details of the provision are as follows :—

Propagandists—			Rs.
Pay 80×12×5			4,800
T. A. 45×12×5			2,700
	Total ...		7,500
Sanchalakas—			
Pay 150×12×3			5,400
T. A. 70×12×3			2,520
	Total ...		7,920
Payment of grant on travelling expenses of Secretaries etc.			8,200
	Total ...		23,620

STATEMENT "C"—contd.

It is felt from experience that this much amount will not be required as it takes some time to appoint all the propagandists and Sanchalaks as qualified persons are not immediately available. It is, therefore, proposed to make provision as follows :—

	Rs.
Propagandists	7,000
Sanchalaks	7,400
T. A. grant for secretaries	8,200
Total ...	22,600

The entire amount is a recurring cost.

Expenditure on the existing 63 propagandists and 9 Sanchalaks has been treated as committed expenditure and is included in Section A. The additional expenditure of Rs. 22,600 which is meant for additional propagandists, Sanchalaks and Secretaries has been treated as Plan Expenditure and is included in Section B.

Location.—All over the Bombay State.

Physical and Financial targets.—They are roughly as under :—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
Propagandists	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 21,400	Rs 35,600	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 64,000	
No.	5	10	10	10	10	Rs. 3,20,000
Sanchalaks	Rs. 7,400	Rs. 14,800	Rs. 14,800	Rs. 14,800	Rs. 14,800	45
No.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Secretaries	Rs. 8,200	Rs. 16,800	Rs. 16,800	Rs. 16,800	Rs. 16,800	6
No.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	

Percentage of expenditure to be met from Central grants.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other remarks.—Nil.

(*e*) MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Training of Scheduled Castes in improved methods in their hereditary occupations.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57.

Recurrent ... Rs.	15,300	Non-recurrent ... Rs.	3,500
Total ...	18,800		

Brief explanatory note.—Besides the prevailing caste system, one of the reasons for the continued existence of untouchability is obnoxious nature of some of the occupations followed by the Scheduled Castes. Scavenging and flaying of dead animals are two main such obnoxious occupations. It is felt that if improvements are made in the present methods and if the Caste Hindus can be persuaded to take to these professions, the prejudices against these professions and against the persons following them may disappear and thus help the movement for the eradication of untouchability. With this end in view the Ratnagiri District Khadi Seva Sangh has prepared two schemes, *viz.* popularisation of Gopuri latrines and (2) flaying of dead animals. The scheme was implemented in 1955-56 and is yielding encouraging reasults. As already pointed out the scheme will actually help movement in the eradication of untouchability. It is, therefore, proposed to intensify this scheme by making an additional provision in the Second Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 94,000 is provided for the Plan period. Of this an amount of Rs. 18,800 is provided for the first year, i.e. 1955–56. With this amount the Ratnagiri District Khadi Seva Sangh will be able to double its present activities. Full details of the amount of Rs. 18,800 have been given under the scheme No. 4. Improvement of some of the hereditary occupations followed by the Scheduled Castes under (*e*) Miscellaneous in Section A.

Physical and Financial targets.—The phasing of the expenditure during the Plan period is as follows :—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,800	18,800	18,800	18,800	18,800	94,000

Every year 10 Harijans in each (1) popularising Gopuri latrines and (2) flaying of dead animals will be trained.

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for the reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other remarks.—The expenditure of Rs. 18,725 incurred in 1955 56 has been treated as committed expenditure and is shown in Section 'A'. The additional expenditure of Rs. 18,800 which is proposed to be incurred during the current year is treated as Plan expenditure and is shown in Section B. With this additional amount the Ratnagiri District Khadi Sangh will be able to double its present activities.

STATEMENT "C"—contd.

(2) Encouragement grant to Caste-Hindu families to bring up Harijan Children.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 3,000	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	... ,, 3,000				

Brief explanatory note.—One of the effective measures for the removal of untouchability is to encourage the Caste-Hindu families to bring up S. C. children in their families along with their own. This scheme was put in operation during 1953–54 and 1954–55. Under this scheme the Caste-Hindus were paid the actual cost of bringing up a S.C. child subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per month by way of encouragement. It was felt that if the Caste-Hindus are persuaded to bring up S. C. children along with their own the new generation of S. Cs. may not feel inferiority complex. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 1,425 was paid in 13 cases. The scheme was very successful in removing untouchability as Harijan children were actually brought up in Caste-Hindu families along with their own children. The scheme was discontinued in 1955–56 because the Government of India did not agree to bear the expenditure. The Bombay Government has reconsidered the question and feels that this is a very useful scheme and ought to be brought into operation. It is, therefore, proposed to include this scheme in the Five-Year Plan and to make a total provision of Rs. 19,000 during the Plan period. The provision proposed for 1956–57 is Rs. 3,000.

Location.—All over the State.

Physical and Financial targets.—The phasing of the expenditure during the Five Year period would be as under :—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	19,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central Grants.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the central grant for reasons explained in the covering letter.

Any other remarks justifying the expenditure.—The scheme will be very useful in removal of untouchability. The Government of India may kindly reconsider and sanction grants on full-cost basis on the scheme.

(2) EDUCATION.

(1) Grant of hostel messing allowance to Scheduled Caste students in Colleges.

Estimated expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 44,250	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	...	... ,, 44,250				

Brief explanatory note.—At present the Scheduled Caste students reading in colleges are given rent-free accommodation in the hostels attached to colleges along with other backward class students. They are also held eligible for Government Scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per month which is expected to cover the expenses on the maintenance etc. of the scholars. The amount of the scholarships is not sufficient to enable the Scheduled Caste students to join the college mess and to meet the expenses thereof. Many of the Scheduled Caste students cannot, therefore, avail themselves of the rent-free accommodation provided for them. As a result of this, the Scheduled Caste students do not get opportunities to mess with other non-Backward Class students and thereby untouchability is not removed as speedily as possible. It is, therefore, proposed to give a subsidy of Rs. 40 per month in Greater Bombay; Rs. 30 in Ahmedabad and Poona, Rs. 25 in Hubli, Surat, Kolhapur, Sholapur and Belgaum and Rs. 20 per month in other places to Scheduled Caste students in order to enable them to take their meals in hostel-mess. The subsidy will be paid to the manager of the mess subject to the production of certificate to the effect that the Scheduled Caste students are taking their meal in the common mess. The subsidy will be payable for a period of 10 months in the year. The subsidy will be paid only to selected deserving Scheduled Caste pupils in colleges having the due regard to the financial position of their parents or guardians and merit of the scholar.

Location.—Scheduled Caste students in Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Hubli, Surat, Kolhapur, Belgaum and other places in the Bombay State.

Physical and financial targets.—

Year.		1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Total.
Expenditure	...	Rs. 44,250	Rs. 44,250	Rs. 44,250	Rs. 58,625	Rs. 58,625	Rs. 2,50,000
No. of students	...	145	145	145	195	195	

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central revenue.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for the reasons given in the covering letter.

Any other remarks justifying the expenditure.—This measure is sure to help eradication of untouchability speedily on a permanent basis.

STATEMENT "C"—contd.

(2) Grant of free-studentships to Scheduled Caste Pupils in Secondary Schools.

Estimated Expenditure during 1956-57.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs. 60,000	Non-recurrent	..	..	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	..	..	,, 60,000				

Brief explanatory note.—At present all Backward Class pupils including Scheduled Caste pupils in Secondary Schools-Government or Non-Government are given free studentship except the following :—

(1) Backward Class Pupils whose parents' or guardians' income exceeds Rs. 3,000 per annum in Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Hubli, Kolhapur, Surat, Baroda a Salsette Island and Rs. 2,000 in other cases,

(2) Backward Class pupils who fail in the annual examination—Free ship continued if a pupil fails in the annual examination once between Standard VII and X and once in Standard XI provided that head of the school certifies that the attendance of the Backward Class Pupil was satisfactory and regular during the year.

(3) Backward Class pupils whose age exceeds the following :—

	Maximum Age.
Standard VII	17
Standard VIII	19
Standard IX	20
Standard X	21
Standard XI	23

(This limit can be relaxed by the Director of Education in suitable cases up to a maximum period of 5 years.)

The loss in fee income incurred by the managements is made good to them by payment of an equivalent grant.

On an average the Number of Backward Class pupils in Secondary Schools has been increasing by about 2,000 every year. It has therefore, been found necessary to make provision in the 2nd Five Year Plan for award of free-ships to additional Backward Class pupils who will be enlisted for the concessions during the Plan period. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the purpose. The Expenditure during 1956-57 is expected to be Rs. 1,08,000 as shown below.

	Rs.
Scheduled Caste Pupils	60,000
Scheduled Tribe Pupils	8,000
Other Backward Class Pupils	35,000
Backward Class pupils in Scheduled areas	5,000
Total	1,08,000

The Expenditure on Scheduled Caste Pupils will thus be Rs. 60,000.

Location.—Scheduled Caste pupils all over the State.

Physical targets.—Grant of freeship to all elegible Scheduled Caste pupils.

Financial targets.—The Expenditure on the Scheme would roughly be as under :—

	Total Expenditure on all Backward Class Pupils.	Expenditure on Scheduled Caste pupils.
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	1,08,000	60,000
1957-58	1,60,000	74,000
1958-59	2,12,000	94,000
1959-60	2,44,000	1,10,000
1960-61	2,76,000	1,26,000
Total	10,00,000	4,64,000

Percentage of Expenditure to be met from the Central grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant for reasons explained in the covering letter.

Any other remarks.—Nil.

STATEMENT "C"—concld.

(3) HOUSING.

(1) Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies of the Scheduled Castes.

Estimated expenditure during 1956–57

Loan ... ... Rs. 7,51,000 Subsidy ... ... Rs. 1,85,343

Total ... ... ,, 9,36,343

Brief explanatory note.—During the 1st Five-Year Plan Backward Class Co-operative Housing Societies (including Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes) received financial assistance as under :—

(*a*) Loans upto 75% of the cost according to the type plan.

(*b*) Subsidy for management at Rs. 10 per tenement for the first two years and at Rs. 5 per tenement for the subsequent years till the loan is repaid.

(*c*) Free grant of land for housing purposes.

The housing position of the Scheduled Castes because of the stamp of untouchability is very unsatisfactory. It is therefore necessary to encourage Co-operative Housing Societies of the Scheduled Castes. In fact housing is one of their main problems. To give an impetus to the Scheduled Caste Co-operative Housing Societies, it is proposed to liberalise the present basis of financial assistance as under :—

Instead of loans upto 75% of the estimated cost, subsidy upto 25% and loans upto 50% would be given. The remaining 25% will have to be contributed by the members either in cash or kind. The loans will be repayable within a period of 25 years. Subsidy for management expenses and the concession of free grant of land will continue as hithertofore.

A provision of Rs. 38,82,000 has been made in the 2nd Five-Year Plan for assistnace as under to the Co-operative Housing Societies of Scheduled Castes.

Particulars.	Loan.	Recurring subsidy.	Non-recurring subsidy.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount to be disbursed to the societies already sanctioned loans before the close of the First Plan and which have not drawn 2nd instalments or parts of 2nd instalments of the loans sanctioned.	7,10,000	.....	
2. Cost of acquisition of land in respect of cases previously sanctioned or started.	.....	.....	4,08,000
3. Loan and subsidy to be disbursed for construction of houses cattle sheds and barns in cases of societies to be financed afresh under the Second Plan.	18,13,000	.....	9,01,000
4. Subsidy to be paid towards the cost of management of societies already financed under the First Plan and to be financed under the Second Plan.		50,000	.....
	25,23,000	50,000	13,09,000

Up to the end of the First Five-Year Plan, 55 Societies of Scheduled Castes are expected to be financed of which Rs. 7,10,000 may remain unpaid towards the second instalment of loans. This amount will be drawn by them during the Second Five-Year Plan period. In addition it is proposed to finance 64 more Scheduled Caste Housing Societies during the Plan period. Each society on an average will consist of 20 members of which 20% on an average will be agriculturists. The societies will be located all over the State some in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona where the estimated cost is Rs. 4,000. While the others will be located in backward tracts where the estimated cost varies from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,500. The average cost of construction of houses is therefore taken at Rs. 2,800 each. 25% of this will be given as subsidy and 50% as loan repayable in 25 years. The agriculturists members will again get Rs. 60 each for cattle shed and barn of which Rs. 40 will be loan and Rs. 20 subsidy. Thus on an average one society of Scheduled Caste is expected to require assistance to the extent of Rs. 42,240 of which Rs. 28,160 will be loan and Rs. 14,080 will be subsidy. Repayments of loan and subsidy for 64 societies will thus be Rs. 18,13,000 and Rs. 9,01,000 respectively. In addition an amount of Rs. 4,08,000 will be required for acquisition of private land for few such societies. Expenditure towards subsidy for management may be about Rs. 50,000. The total cost during the Plan period will be Rs. 38,82,000 as shown above. The estimated expenditure in 1956–57 would be as under :—

	Rs.
(1) Loans	7,51,000
(2) Management subsidy	3,000
(3) Non-recurring subsidy towards construction	1,82,343
	9,36,343

Location.—All over the State.

Physical and financial targets.—*Vide* descriptive note above.

Percentage of expenditure to be met from the Central Grant.—Expenditure on loans amounts to Rs. 7,51,000 will be borne by the Bombay Government. Expenditure on subsidies amounting to Rs. 1,85,343 will be debited to the Central Grant for the reasons explained in the covering letter.

Any other remarks.—Nil.

No. SDB. 1056/31328-E.
Rehabilitation, Housing and
Backward Classes Department,
Sachivalaya, Fareshore Road,
Bombay, [illegible] July 1956.

From

Shri L.G. RAJWADE, I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Rehabilitation, Housing & Backward Classes
Department.

To.

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi.

Subject:- Welfare of the Backward Classes.
Grant to Bombay Government for
Schemes for the - during 1956-57.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a scheme prepared by Shri Namdeo Vatkar for the production of story film of 5000 ft. on the subject of Eradication of Untouchability and to state that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who was shown the last film produced by Shri Vatkar on the subject had expressed his satisfaction with shri Vatkar's work. Shri Vatkar has been awarded the first prize by the State Government during 1954 for his play 'MAAT CHUKLI' and the story of this play forms the subject matter of his film.

2. The total expenditure involved on the scheme which is supported by this Government is Rs. 60,000. This is a substandial expenditure and it would not be possible for the State Government to bear it entirely from its funds.

3. The Bombay Government's current year's programme has been forwarded to the Government of India under this Government letter Rehabilitation, Housing and Backward Classes Department No. SDB. 1056.E, dated the 30th April 1956. Shri Vatkar's scheme could not be incorporated in the programme as it was received late. The schemes forwarded under the above mentioned letter have not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India. The new schemes in the current year's programme can be implemented only on receipt of the Government of India approval. There are, therefore, bound to be savings under the new schemes and it may not be difficult to meet the cost of Shri Vatkar's scheme from the savings.

4. I am to request you to be so good as to move the Government of India to communicate their concurrence to the proposal at a very early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(L.G.RAJWADE.)
Joint Secretary to the Government of
Bombay,
Rehabilitation Housing &
and Backward Classes Department.

Copy.....

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to-

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.

The Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, Baroda,

The Director of Backward Class Welfare.

MSM/28.8.56.